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Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Plenary Session of Central Council of Trade Unions

Whose Curtain? An Answer on Cultural Exchange

akut and Georgian Nationalism in Two New Books

Film Directors—Continued ... Origin of the Planets

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Plenary Session of Central Council of Trade Unions

SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS. (Trud, Dec. 7, p. 2, 2800 words; Dec. 8, 3000 words; Dec. 9, 1500 words. Condensed text:) The seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions began its work Dec. 6 in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. The agenda contained two questions: (1) Fulfillment of collective [labor-management] contracts on the railroads, and (2) Work with the trade union aktiv at enterprises.

Reports on the first question were delivered by U.S.S.R. Minister of Railroads Comrade B. P. Beshchev and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Railroad Transport Workers' Union Comrade Ye. T. Cherednichenko.

"The Bolshevist party, the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin personally," Comrade Beshchev said, "are affording daily assistance to rail transport, pointing out the practical paths of its development and displaying paternal solicitude for its workers. Thanks to this assistance and solicitude the five-year rail transport plan has been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

"In concluding collective contracts for 1951, we proceeded from the tasks of further developing and strengthening transport, raising labor productivity and improving the material conditions of the workers and employees. Two thousand forty-five collective contracts have been concluded this year. More than 2,500,000 people took part in the discussion of them. Seventy thousand suggestions were received, of which over 17,000 were included in the collective contracts.

"Carrying out the pledges assumed in a letter to Comrade Stalin, railroad transport workers are successfully fulfilling loading and hauling plans. The plan for loading oil, ore, metal, grain and other freight of importance to the national economy has been overfulfilled. Freight for the construction projects of communism is being delivered ahead of schedule, and the assignment for labor productivity has been carried out 106.3%, thanks to the extensive use of new machinery and to better labor organization. The plan to reduce unit costs has been overfulfilled 4.5% for a nine-month period." ...

The improved work of production conferences is an important indication of the increased production activity and political activity of railroad transport workers. More than 60,000 rationalization suggestions and inventions were submitted in nine months of 1951, 34,000 of which have been applied. This has led to savings of tens of millions of rubles.

The speaker noted shortcomings impeding further improvement of the work of rail transport. On a number of railroads schedules are badly kept and the turnaround of cars is delayed. Some lines for example, the North Donets and Moscow-Donets Basin, are not fulfilling assignments for the reduction of unit cost of transportation. Building organizations are lagging behind fulfillment of the plan: the plan for a ten-month period has been fulfilled only 90%.

The ministry has concentrated its attention on observance of the winter train schedule and the turnaround of locomotives. In order to ensure success, it is necessary to draw into socialist competition all dispatchers and all locomotive and train brigades, to improve work technique and strengthen discipline.

This year the ministry revised the outdated norms and intensified inspection of the implementation of organizational and technical measures ensuring fulfillment of the output norms by all workers. The number of workers not fulfilling their norms in the repair of rolling stock has been reduced in comparison with last year, and wages have increased.

The scope of housing and cultural construction is a vivid expression of the Stalinist solicitude for rail workers. In the years of the postwar five-year plan more than 3,000,000 square meters of housing has been put into operation. This year hundreds of millions of rubles are again allotted for housing construction. Three hundred thirty-one thousand square meters has already been put into operation. In addition, another 22,000 square meters has been built with the directors' funds [bonus and development funds]. However, on the whole the housing construction plan is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. The Western and Eastern Chief Railroad Construction Administrations are both functioning very badly. Not more than 20% of the housing space envisaged in the annual plan has been put into operation on the Latvian and Southern Donets lines.

Every year the Soviet government allocates large sums for cultural and welfare construction for the railwaymen—for new clubs, nurseries and hospitals. But here too the plan is not being carried out. The plan for completion of nurseries was fulfilled only 19% and for completion of hospitals 29%.

The speaker cited figures on the growth of the network of stores, kiosks, dining rooms and buffets for serving railwaymen. However, the work of the workers' supply stores still leaves something to be desired.

The speaker paid much attention to labor protection and safety devices. The accident rate is steadily declining. At the same time proper attention is not paid to safety devices on certain lines, in particular the Gorky and Ufa lines. The Minister reported that officials who had committed gross violations of the labor safety regulations were strictly penalized and some of them prosecuted.

"In response to the constant paternal concern of the Party, the government and Comrade Stalin personally," Comrade Beshchev said in conclusion, "the railwaymen are making every effort to cope with all assignments and to strive for further improvement in transportation."

The floor was then given to Comrade Ye. T. Cherednichenko, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Railroad Transport Workers' Union.

The first half of his report to a considerable extent reiterated the report of the Minister and did not give a comprehensive picture of the struggle of trade union organizations for fulfillment of the collective contracts. It was also evident from the report that the central committee is slow in reorganizing direction of socialist competition.

"The ministry and the central committee of the union," Comrade Cherednichenko admitted, "have recently relaxed their attention in respect to the competition of five-hundreder engineers. The study and generalization of the advanced experience of Engineer Kovalev's method is being conducted weakly at a number of lines and enterprises."

The railwaymen compete with workers of the coal, oil and metallurgical industries. However, Comrade Cherednichenko restricted himself in his report to a general phrase about the value of this form of competition.

The speaker stated that the presidium of the trade union central committee had thrice discussed questions of housing construction this year. Deputy Ministers Doronin and Kulakov, directors of the chief construction administrations, had assured the central committee that they would take measures to fulfill the plan. However, in actual fact there is no sign of this. In its turn the central committee, as the speaker admitted, did not display the proper insistence in this case.

Comrade Cherednichenko justly criticized the officials of the ministry for disrupting plans for the construction of hospitals and clubs and for the bad work of the workers' supply departments. The collegium of the ministry has not listened this year to a single report by the directors of the railroads concerning the fulfillment of collective contracts.

Having reported on the large amount of health work that the trade union organizations are conducting, the speaker confronted the ministry with the necessity of expanding construction of hospitals, stadiums and Pioneer camps.

In conclusion Comrade Cherednichenko assured the participants in the session that rail transport workers will fulfill with honor the obligations which they undertook in their letter to the leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

Discussion began on the reports. The first to take the floor was Comrade K. Korolyova, Stalin Prize winner, a dispatcher in the first division of the Moscow-Ryazan Railroad. She said that in carrying out the collective contract the workers of her division achieved substantial production successes. But these

successes would be considerably greater if all obligations had been fulfilled right on schedule.

"As far back as the spring of 1951, when the Party committee of Moscow's Zheleznodorozhny [Railroad] Borough discussed our methods of working to ensure maximum development of the five-hundreder engineer movement and maximum reduction of the idle time of locomotives at turnaround points it charged the directors of the division with making this method the basis for every dispatcher's work," said Comrade Korolyova. "Unfortunately, our directors have not drawn the necessary conclusions from this resolution and are still very slow in introducing advanced work methods. ..."

Comrade Korolyova declared that the winter train traffic schedule in effect on the division did not take account of the results of Stakhanovite practice but was tantamount to obsolete norms. This is because the division directors do not heed the Stakhanovites and prefer a life of peace and quiet.

"I contend," the speaker said, "that the new contracts will have to pay more attention to the guidance of socialist competition and the application of advanced experience."

The floor was granted to Comrade G. Shumilov, Stalin Prize winner and engineer of the North Depot, Krasny Liman Station. This year the locomotive crews of this depot have worked considerably better than before. They are fulfilling the assignment for technical speed and meeting many other quotas. The speaker noted, however, that quotas for average 24-hour runs are often not met. The Ministry of Railroads is also to blame for this because it does not pay due attention to the locomotive repair shops. The quality of locomotive overhauls is frequently so poor that locomotives returned from the shops have to be overhauled again at the depots, with a resultant loss of one or two months on this work.

The speaker demanded that the Ministry of Railroads and the Railroad Transport Workers' Union make adequate arrangements to supply workers with work clothes and fuel and that they apply inventions and rationalization suggestions more rapidly.

Comrade P. Stepanov, chairman of the trade union of the V. V. Kuibyshev Railroad, spoke about the successes of the railroad's personnel and at the same time noted that a number of important production pledges had not been carried out. The railroad trade union has not yet brought about the mass application of advanced work methods and has not given widespread publicity to competition. The railroad's trade union and economic organizations still show little concern for improving working conditions and fulfilling housing construction plans.

"Certain of our economic managers underestimate collective contracts," Comrade Stepanov stated. "The Ministry of Railroads is also to blame for this because its collegium has not deemed it necessary to hear the reports of railroad directors on fulfillment of collective contracts.

Comrade A. Klimanova, chairman of the trade union of the Moscow-Kursk Railroad, spoke on the results of mass check-ups on fulfillment of collective contracts over a nine-month period. Matters are particularly unsatisfactory with respect to fulfillment of obligations assumed for housing construction and labor safety. The plan for completing new housing was fulfilled only 55%, while repairs on dormitories and recreational institutions have not yet been completed.

Criticizing the ministry and the trade union central committee, Comrade Klimanova called attention to the need for bringing to book directors who disrupt fulfillment of collective contracts.

Comrade L. Illison, Chairman of the Estonian Trade Union Council, said that a checkup on fulfillment of collective contracts on the Estonian Railroad showed that most pledges were being fulfilled on schedule. ... At the same time, the speaker noted, many shortcomings revealed at the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions still exist on the Estonian Railroad. Fulfillment of obligations is sometimes checked in a formalist manner, reports are not discussed at workers' meetings, and publicity is lacking. Some managers, with the connivance of trade union organizations, continue to resort to overtime. It is essential to provide practical assistance to the railroad in building housing and clubs. ...

The floor was then granted to Comrade M. Taraikin, chairman of the works committee of the Voitovich Plant in Moscow.

"In the report of the Minister of Railroads, Comrade Beshchev," he said, "a great deal was said about accomplishment. Less was said about shortcomings and practically nothing about what assistance the ministry has afforded enterprises in the fulfillment of collective contracts. To put it briefly, both in the report of Comrade Beshchev and in the report of Comrade Cherednichenko there was little criticism and self-criticism. This, apparently, is not fortuitous. It is not fortuitous because the ministry's aid is felt very little at the lower levels."

The speaker corroborated his statement with concrete facts. Beginning in 1947 the obligation of building a seven-story house for workers of the Voitovich Plant has invariably been included in the collective contract. But the house has not been built to this day. According to the 1951 collective contract construction of the house (how many times has this been promised!) should have been begun April 10. Two million rubles were to be spent by the end of 1951. But in fact a total of 60,000 rubles has been spent, and only half of the foundation area has been dug up. The works committee has repeatedly asked for aid from the central committee of the trade union, but even after this the position did not change.

Thanks to the ministry another important point of the collective contract has not been carried out: the replacement of roof in the foundry shop and the construction of sheds for washing locomotives. And here the Oct. 9, 1950, order of the Deputy Minister of Railroads states that workers are "to complete replacement of the roof of the foundry shop during the fourth quarter, to complete construction of a carpentry shop and to complete work on sheds for washing locomotives." The ministry administration pays no attention either to collective contracts or to its own orders, the speaker said.

Comrades V. Myakota, chairman of the production mass committee of the Dolgintsev District Trade Union, Stalin Railroad; G. Khrenov, Vice-Chairman of the Moscow Province Trade Union Council, and A. Klimenko, Chairman of the Railroad Trade Union of the North Caucasus Railroad, also spoke at the afternoon session.

The session continues Dec. 7.

Dec. 7 Morning Session. —Discussion of the reports on fulfillment of collective contracts on the railroads continued at the Dec. 7 morning session of the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Comrade N. Klyuyev, chairman of the factory committee of the Vologda Locomotive Repair Shops, was first to speak and pointed to the need for improving the material and technical supply of enterprises.

"Materials vital to car repairs often reach us only at the end of the month," he said. "This leads to last-minute rushes at the shop. The ministry is not taking decisive steps to stop this faulty practice."

In conclusion Comrade Klyuyev justly criticized the report of Comrade Cherednichenko. In the speaker's opinion the report was marked by indifference and was lacking in severe Bolshevist self-criticism. ...

Comrade K. Mokhortov, Director of the Ministry of Railroads' Chief Industrial Construction Administration, reported on the ministry's construction projects, particularly on a tall building at Krasniye Vorota in Moscow, and stated that the presidium of the trade union central committee was not devoting sufficient attention to the builders.

Comrade M. Borshchev, chairman of the factory committee of the Poltava Locomotive Repair Shops, cited new evidence of serious shortcomings in supplying factories with materials. In addition the speaker criticized the Chief Industrial Construction Administration for holding up the restoration of a hospital and the expansion of a health center at the Poltava Locomotive Repair Shops.

"The collective contract," said Comrade L. Fyodorova, engineer at the car depot of Yegorshino Station, Sverdlovsk Railroad, in her speech, "concerns the most vital aspects of the labor and life of workers and employees. Unfortunately, management and trade union officials of our railroad forget the contract until a telegram comes from Moscow demanding a check on its fulfillment. Funds allocated for labor safety and for housing and cultural-welfare construction are not fully utilized. Since 1949 we have written into our contracts a point on the construction of an overnight sanatorium in Sverdlovsk, but none has been built yet.

Comrade V. Ulin, Chairman of the Bashkir Trade Union Council, criticized the ministry for inattention to the cultural and social needs of workers on the Ufa Railroad. The ministry took over the Ufa network's only club for the railroad administration and has not released it for a number of years now.

Comrade M. Novikova, director of the Housing and Welfare Department of the Railroad Transport Workers' Union Central Committee, justly and severely criticized the ministry.

"Minister Comrade Beshchev, and his deputies Comrades Gotsiridze, Doronin and Kulakov," said Comrade Novikova, "underestimate the great importance of housing construction and are not taking steps to see that the plan is unconditionally fulfilled. As far back as August the trade union central committee warned the ministry officials that the plan for housing and cultural-welfare construction might be disrupted and gave the reasons for the lag. Steps were not taken, however. The ministry does not study the reasons for failure to follow schedules and plans or analyze the reasons for high costs; nor does it show concern for the welfare of the builders. As a result labor turnover is high at the construction projects and there are long periods of inactivity.

Comrade F. Nesterov, head of the Ministry of Railroads' Buildings and Installations Administration, was recognized. This administration has the important task of seeing to the prompt repair of housing and cultural institutions of the railroads. Showing constant concern for the railwaymen, the government allocates large sums for these purposes. However, Comrade Nesterov acknowledged, these sums are not adequately utilized.

Many serious critical observations about the administration were made at the plenary session. Comrade Nesterov acknowledged them to be correct but did not say what was planned to improve the work. ...

Comrade A. Shevchenko, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, noted in his speech that the Ministry of Railroads and the trade union central committee, taking advantage of the tremendous aid from the Party and government to the railroads, had done considerable work and that the state plan for hauling freight for the national economy was being successfully fulfilled. At the same time there are still many shortcomings in the work of the ministry and the trade union central committee. Many railroads and railroad transport enterprises are not coping with major qualitative work indices, and there are still cases of the formalist approach in the organization of socialist competition. Trade union and economic officials are slow in eliminating the shortcomings in guiding competition which were pointed out in the resolutions of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The trade union central committee and many railroad trade unions, district trade unions and trade union locals are not yet doing satisfactory mass educational work and are not displaying sufficient intitiative and persistence in fighting for strengthened labor discipline and undivided management in transportation, in striving for smooth operation and in fighting to ensure the safe movement of trains.

The ministry and the trade union central committee tolerate many shortcomings, often ignoring the irresponsibility of certain managers with respect to housing construction and cultural and welfare services to the railwaymen. Comrade Shevchenko criticized in particular the speech of Comrade Mokhortov, head of the ministry's Chief Industrial Construction Administration, for seeking to soft-pedal shortcomings in the work of the ministry and the administration. The ministry and the trade union central committee must accept criticism in a businesslike way, draw practical conclusions from it and take decisive steps to eliminate shortcomings.

In his concluding speech Comrade Beshchev acknowledged the criticism of the ministry as correct. The ministry, he stated, would take all necessary steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted. At the same time Comrade Beshchev stressed the need for increasing the role and responsibility of trade union organizations in the struggle to carry out collective contracts.

In his concluding speech the second speaker, Comrade Cherednichenko, also acknowledged the criticism of the trade union central committee as correct. This criticism will help to improve the union's work.

Dec. 7 Afternoon Session.—Speaking at the afternoon session, Comrade I. V. Goroshkin, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions delivered a report on the second item on the agenda of the plenary session.

"Soviet trade unions," the speaker said, "play a large role in communist construction. In order to play this role successfully, the trade unions must enlist more workers and employees in their practical work.

"More than 11,000,000 workers and employees are now engaged constantly in carrying out the decisions of the trade union membership, in participating in the work of the factory, local and shop committees and trade union groups. ... "

However, there are major shortcomings in work with the aktiv. The speaker criticized the Central Committee of the Meat and Dairy Industry Workers' Trade Union for paying little attention to the aktiv. Work with the aktiv is poorly organized at certain metallurgical enterprises and on construction projects of heavy industry. Insufficient attention is devoted to the basic link, the primary trade union group.

The speaker further drew attention to the need for distributing trade union assignments more evenly, for not allowing some aktiv members to be overloaded and others to be kept apart from public affairs. There are cases in which a good aktiv member has to be freed of the duties imposed on him for failure to cope with his work. This is evidence that the factory committees and higher committees do not always help and support the aktiv members.

It is essential to organize regular checkups on the fulfillment of the membership's decisions, to intensify practical assistance to aktiv members and to give them more support. First of all it is necessary to increase the role of the trade union aktiv in guiding socialist competition, disseminating the experience of innovators and holding production conferences. The current reports and elections in primary [trade union] bodies must help bring this about. The task is one of enlisting more of the best production workers, people who enjoy the public confidence. Women and young people must be nominated in greater numbers. There can be no delays in selecting aktiv members to serve on the committees. Special attention must be devoted to the committees for production mass work.

Much of the work with the aktiv depends on the organization of its studies. This has improved somewhat in recent years, and about 1,400,000 aktiv members have been trained during the three quarters of 1951. The Central Council of Trade Unions' Department of Educational Institutions and Study Courses and its Organizational Department exert poor control over the work of trade union agencies in training the aktiv. Courses and seminars are still inadequately supplied with study material.

Comrade Goroshkin reported that the Central Council of Trade Unions plans to train 3,200,000 aktiv members and 400 non-staff instructors in 1952. It is essential that trade union officials and aktiv members persistently master Marxist-Leninist theory. Lectures on the theory of the trade union movement and on the techniques and economics of socialist production should be organized in clubs, Palaces of Culture and Red Corners.

The speaker further raised the question of generalizing and disseminating the experience of the best trade union organizations, of training the aktiv. This requires further strengthening of the vital ties with the aktiv on the lower levels and personal contact between it and trade union officials. Sometimes practical help to the aktiv on the lower levels is supplanted by empty chatter. For example, the Tatar Province Committee of the Trade Union of Workers and Employees of Machine and Tractor Stations and Land Agencies attempted to organize "competition" for improving the trade union economy, for recruiting workers and employees into the trade union, for collecting dues, etc. An unnecessary, fantastic and harmful undertaking!

Better organization of instruction and the exchange of experience depend unconditionally on regular meetings of the aktiv. These meetings play a great educational role and are capable of developing criticism and self-criticism and of improving the level of guidance. Such better organization also depends on regular "trade union aktiv days" and more extensive use of cultural institutions and the press. ...

In the discussions following Comrade Goroshkin's report the floor was given to Comrade S. Chernolutsky, Chairman of the Chelyabinsk Province Trade Union Council.

"The trade union organizations of our province have begun to pay considerably more attention to work with the aktiv during the past year and a half," he said. ... However, the scope of work in training the aktiv still falls short of present demands. Studies are still poorly organized in the province committees of the heavy industry enterprise construction workers', chemical industry workers' and milling industry workers' trade unions. It is essential that the Central Council of Trade Unions organize the publication of textbooks, lectures and study programs for the trade union aktiv.

Comrade Ye. Sominich, chairman of the trade union committee at the Urals Machinery Plant, spoke of the great creative initiative of the trade union aktiv. ... The factory committee has organized the training of aktiv members. More than 1000 shop committee chairmen, trade union group organizers, social insurance delegates, volunteer labor safety inspectors and volunteer inspectors [who check on contract fulfillment, etc.] have been trained in the union study offices since the beginning of the year.

Comrade P. Yefanov, Chairman of the Metallurgical Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee, spoke. One of the main shortcomings in work with the trade union aktiv, he said, is that we often are late in recruiting trade union aktiv members. ... Comrade Yefanov noted in conclusion that the Central Council of Trade Unions does very little to disseminate the experience of the trade union aktiv. The aktiv's work is also inadequately covered in the newspaper Trud and in the magazines Professionalniye soyuzy [The Trade Unions] and V pomoshch profaktivu [Aid for the Trade Union Aktiv]. ...

Comrades I. Belsky, Chairman of the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council; I. Kutenkov, Stalin Prize winner and chairman of the shop committee of the Moscow Housing Trust; I. Gureyev, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Machine-Building Industry Workers' Trade Union; N. Nikolayev, Chairman of the factory committee of the Molotov Auto Plant in Gorky; V. Krestyaninov, Chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, and A. Vorobyeva, chairman of the factory committee of the Glukhov Cotton Combine, also spoke at the afternoon session.

Dec. 8 Morning Session. — At the Dec. 8 morning session discussions continued following the report of Comrade Goroshkin, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Comrade N. Pshenitsyn, Chairman of the Leningrad Province Trade Union Council, stated in his speech that several hundred thousand persons work in the primary trade union organizations of the city and province of Leningrad. ... A large group of instructors has been recruited to train the trade union aktiv, and the trade union council has organized a seminar to improve their qualifications. However, this initiative has not been supported by the Central Council of Trade Unions' Educational Institutions and Study Courses Department. It is high time for the Central Council of Trade Unions to decide the question of who should train the leaders of seminars and courses for the trade union aktiv, and how, and who should organize regular assistance for them.

Comrade A. Akhundov, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Oil Industry Workers' Trade Union, cited facts attesting to the work of the aktiv in helping the trade union organization to achieve successes in socialist competition and in cultural and welfare services to the oil workers. At the same time many republic, province and local committees still have poor ties with the aktiv and give it little assistance. The situation is bad in the Bashkir Province Trade Union Committee, for example. The committees formed here after the province conference are really inactive. The presidium of the province committee has not once discussed work with the aktiv in two years. When officials of the province committee visit enterprises they do not go to the trade union groups or take an interest in their work. They give poor instructions to the aktiv at the lower levels. The trade union central committee has not yet managed to draw the attention of the committee officials to work with the aktiv.

Broader use must be made of the press, the radio and the cultural institutions of the trade unions in disseminating experience in trade union work. Comrade Akhundov noted that this is not being done adequately yet. The newspaper Trud and the magazine V pomoshch profaktivu write little about experience in working with the aktiv. ...

Comrade M. Levina, Chairman of the Kineshma District Trade Union of Officials of Russian Republic Elementary and Secondary Schools, spoke about experience in working with the trade union lower-echelon aktiv of teachers.

Comrade N. Panchenko, chairman of the housing and welfare committee of the factory committee at the Kaganovich Bearing Plant No. 1, reported that the committee had enlisted more than 300 aktiv members in its work. Lathe hand Comrade Dergachev heads the housing construction control group. This year the plan for completed housing was fulfilled ahead of schedule. The aktiv members showed great persistence in achieving this aim. A second group of aktiv members checks on the course of housing repairs and is helped in this work by the tenants. One of the groups of the aktiv is specially concerned with the dormitories. Public inspection of the dormitories has been carried on at the factory, and welfare councils have been set up in them.

The housing and welfare committee plays a role in allocating housing space, paying special attention to invalids of the patriotic war. The factory committee has now raised the problem of intensifying the activity of the housing and welfare committees in the shops and organizing the studies of aktiv members.

Following the discussions Comrade Goroshkin delivered a concluding speech. He answered a number of questions raised by the speakers and reported in particular on a plan for publishing guides for the trade union aktiv and literature on experience in trade union work.

"Improved work with the aktiv," the speaker emphasized, "depends to a large degree on the quality of leadership by the province, territory and republic trade union committees. The central committees and trade union councils must devote serious attention to the work of these administrative trade union agencies.

On the recommendation of a group of members of the Central Council of Trade Unions the plenary session heard a report by Comrade L. N. Solovyov, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, on the results of the session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions. ...

Dec. 8 Afternoon Session. — At the final session Dec. 8 the plenary session adopted resolutions on fulfillment of collective contracts on the railroads and on work with the trade union aktiv at enterprises.

In the resolution on the results of the session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions the plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions approved the W.F.T.U. session's resolutions and the work of the Soviet trade union delegation.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and to the accompaniment of stormy, continued applause, greetings were adopted to the leader and teacher of the Soviet people, Comrade J. V. Stalin.

With this, the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions concluded its work.

SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS. (Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 2. 375 words. Summary: The seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which opened Dec. 6 in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, discussed fulfillment of collective contracts on railroads and the work of the trade union aktiv in enterprises. Minister of Railroads Comrade B. P. Beshchev and Comrade Ye. T. Cherednichenko, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Railroad Transport Workers' Union, made reports on the first question. The postwar five-year plan for railroad transportation was fulfilled ahead of schedule. For the first ten months of this year the state plan for shipping has been overfulfilled. More than 80% of the railwaymen are Stakhanovites and shock workers. The working conditions of all transportation workers have improved considerably, particularly in the locomotive and train brigades. Considerable funds have been allotted to the railroad transportation system for the construction of housing, clubs, hospitals and nurseries. The government has allotted about 1,000,000,000 rubles in 1951 alone for improving the living conditions of railwaymen. The trade union organizations have sent more than 170,000 workers to sanatoriums. The railroad transport system has 35 Palaces of Culture, more than 300 club houses, 170 car clubs and 870 libraries with a large supply of books.

The plenary session will be continued Dec. 7. — (Tass).

[For a different, detailed account, see above.]

Problem of a New Generation of Film Directors—III

Follow-up on a Literaturnaya Gazeta Report: 'ABOUT YOUNG CADRES OF SCREEN DIRECTORS AND SCENARIO WRITERS.'—Resolution of the Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Dec. 13, p. 2. Complete text:) Having discussed the article by K. Simonov and V. Pudovkin entitled "About Young Cadres of Screen Directors and Scenario Writers," * published in Literaturnaya gazeta Sept. 25, the Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers considers that this article correctly raises a number of questions of principle concerning the training and advancement of young professionals in Soviet cinematography.

The presentation of these questions is particularly timely now, when further development of Soviet cinematography depends in large measure on attraction and advancement of talented young directors and script writers. Justly criticizing the intolerable situation in the advancement of young directors in the motion pictures, the article by Simonov and Pudovkin, however, treats only incidentally of a most important matter—the personal responsibility of our leading motion picture directors for training young and talented successors.

As the Literaturnaya gazeta article correctly points out, the Union of Soviet Writers has not exhibited genuine concern for the film studios' supply of scripts and has not given creative assistance to young script writers and thus, along with the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography, bears responsibility for the situation that has arisen in the training of script writers and the advancement of fresh literary forces in the cinema.

At the same time the Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers considers it necessary to mention that the Union's cinema commission, together with the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography, has done a great deal of late to attract writers to film work. Along with the large group of writers of the older generation and experienced screen writers, the following young script writers are now working on scripts on contracts from film studios: V. Spirina, V. Yezhov, L. Ivanusyeva, V. Solovyev, M. Yerzinkyan, D. Vasiliu, E. Braginsky, R. Budantseva, L. Rutitsky, L. Nemenova and others.

The broad program for training script writers in 1952 and 1953, now being drawn up by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography and the Union of Soviet Writers, and enlistment of a large number of writers in script work, in turn, makes acute the question of advancement of new directors in the cinema.

The Literaturnaya gazeta article offers a timely presentation of the question of broader and better planned training of script writers and, in particular, of starting a course of script writing at the Literature Institute of the Union of Soviet Writers.

The Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers resolves:

1. In accordance with the decision of the Presidium [of the Union of Writers] to hold a seminar in January, 1952, for young writers working in the field of film writing, the seminar to be conducted jointly with the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography.

2. To obligate the cinema commission of the Union of Soviet Writers to continue work on enlisting writers for the screen, devoting particular attention to enlisting talented young writers.

3. To consider it imperative to discuss at the earliest plenary session of the Union of Soviet Writers the question of the state of screen writing and major problems of this field.

4. To ask the cinema commission of the Union of Soviet Writers to study the practices prevailing in the staffing and organization of teaching in the script writing department of the State Cinematography Institute and to report its conclusions and recommendations to the Secretariat of the Union for consideration by the latter.

5. To ask the cinema commission to discuss with the administration of the Literature Institute the possibility of starting a course in script writing at the institute when the new academic year begins. The commission's recommendations are also to be submitted for consideration by the Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 39, pp. 8-10; No. 47, pp. 3-7, 39.

Whose Curtain? An Answer on Cultural Exchange

CULTURE AND PEACE. (By Zinaida Gagarina. Literaturnaya gazeta, Dec. 13, p. 1. 2300 words. Condensed text:) ... The Vienna session of the World Peace Council, held in November, 1951, stressed once again in a special resolution "On the Organization of Cultural Relations" that cultural intercourse creates favorable conditions for the development of cooperation among peoples.

Such cooperation is demanded by the present international situation, for the aggressive forces interested in war are seeking to isolate peoples from one another and to give them no meeting ground except the field of battle. ...

In "War or Peace," the book by John Foster Dulles, an attempt is made to justify the U.S. imperialists' claims to world domination and President Truman states for one and all to hear that the task of U.S. foreign policy is to impose on other peoples the "American way of life." One can scarcely regard the imposition of American institutions as a way of contributing to the development of friendly relations among nations. Such declarations clearly express the American ideology of world piracy. The realization of these mad plans of the U.S. imperialists is impossible without the destruction of cultural relations among the freedom-loving peoples stoutly defending their national cultures from today's neofascists, neo-Malthusians and geopoliticians.

The forces of peace are interested in cultural exchange among peoples, in mutual understanding and spiritual enrichment.

Soviet people carefully preserve their national heritage. All Soviet people take pride in the great classics of Russian art. ...

However, it is a gross error, based on inadequate knowledge of Soviet life, to think that our people are not interested in the cultural achievements of other peoples. This monstrous canard was launched by the hired Anglo-American slanderers, the ideological saboteurs, in order to lead astray gullible people in the West. ...

Between 1918 and the present day there have been published in the Soviet Union tens of thousands of books by British, American, German, French and other authors. The total amounts to about 210,000,000 copies. During the years of the Soviet regime there have been brought out 136 books by Balzac (totaling 3,054,000 copies), 254 by Maupassant (4,788,000 copies), 277 by Hugo (6,501,000 copies), 202 by Shakespeare (2,178,000 copies), 168 by [H. G.]Wells (3,465,000 copies), 157 by Kipling (3,523,000 copies), 615 by Jack London (12,274,000 copies), 108 by Mark Twain (4,717,000 copies), 99 by Heine (1,493,000 copies), etc. Books by foreign authors are translated in the Soviet Union not only into Russian but also into 70 languages of the other peoples of our multinational country.

The research institutions of the Soviet Union are engaged in extensive study of the history of world literature and the work of individual representatives of world literature. Thus, for instance, the Gorky Institute of World Literature in Moscow has brought out the first volume of a monumental history of French literature and is preparing the second volume, which covers the period from the French Revolution to the Paris Commune. At the same time work is being completed on a many-volumed

history of German literature and one of English literature. The institute staff is also working on individual problems of the development of Western literature. Among the books now being prepared by the institute are "Flaubert's Realism," "Byron," "Russian Revolutionary Democrats on Western Literature of the 19th Century," "Literature of the French Resistance," "Progressive Foreign Literature in the Struggle for Peace" and "Problems of the Literature of the Countries of People's Democracy." Monographs have recently been published on Maupassant, Balzac, Goethe and Martin Andersen Nexö and a symposium entitled "Modern American Literature." Being prepared for the press are studies on Mark Twain, Hugo, Mickiewicz, Heine, Schiller, Béranger, Barbusse, Pablo Neruda and many other world authors.

The Soviet Union also shows the most lively interest in world art. A number of exhibitions were organized in Moscow on the arts of the people's democracies and China. Soviet theaters give the broadest view of world classical drama. Shakespeare's plays are performed in Soviet theaters almost more often than in the great playwright's native land.

In recent years alone Soviet cinemas have shown more than 50 films of the most varied kinds—French, Italian, Chinese, Indian, Mexican, Polish, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, German and others. In many cities of the Soviet Union festivals of Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Chinese films were held with great success. ...

The ruling circles of America, Britain and the other countries of the Atlantic bloc bar progressive films from their cinemas, ban plays which appeal for peace, forbid the publication of books by Soviet authors. The enemies of peace are striving to fence off "Western civilization" with an iron curtain, are striving to prevent the peoples from benefiting reciprocally from the treasure house of world culture.

Who does not know that in the U.S.A., for instance, performance of a number of works by S. Prokofiev and D. Shostakovich was forbidden? Who does not know that the U.S. State Department invited Shostakovich, film producer S. Gerasimov and the writers A. Fadeyev and P. Pavlenko to leave the country as quickly as possible and thereby thwarted the tour which the representatives of Soviet culture intended to make in the U.S.A. at the invitation of American public organizations? ...

Here in the Soviet Union there have been translated and published a considerable number of books by foreign authors in mathematics, the natural sciences, philosophy, history, economics and law. In the bourgeois countries the attitude to Soviet science is different. There any illiterate scribbler on any rag considers he has the right to defame scientific discoveries on which tens of years of intensive work have been spent.

It is obvious that it is not we Soviet people but the enemies of peace in the imperialist camp who are putting up all possible barriers in the way of cultural and scientific relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the peoples of America, Britain, France and other states.

To our numerous foreign visitors we open wide the doors of our educational establishments, cultural and scientific institutions. We give our visitors the opportunity to obtain answers on all the questions which interest them. For instance, Mrs. Kathleen Lonsdale, Professor of Crystallography and a member of the delegation of British Quakers, inspected the laboratories of the Crystallography Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and talked with Soviet scholars who told her of their work. In a conversation with the President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Mrs. Lonsdale raised, in her turn, the question of the necessity of closer and more friendly practical intercourse between British and Soviet men of learning and of more intensive exchange of journals and books. The Academy's institutes of genetics, biochemistry, plant physiology and microbiology showed their laboratories to the British scholars, Dr. Morton, Harris and Prof. Monton, acquainted them with the principles of Michurin biology and with new achievements of Soviet scientists in this field.

Who is it who in actual practice is preventing the development of cultural relations among peoples? I shall again resort to facts, for facts, as is well known, are difficult to ignore.

Representatives of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of the Lomonosov Moscow State University were invited to the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Glasgow University. Nevertheless the British authorities refused a visa to Prof. Kreshkov, a representative of the university, and in the case of Prof. Engelgardt, a representative of the Academy of Sciences, visa fomalities were dragged out so that the Soviet scholar was late for the anniversary celebrations.

Cases are known in which government agencies of Britain, France and Italy have held up and often forbidden the dissemination of scientific literature sent from the U.S.S.R. on an exchange basis. And in March, 1951, the U.S. State Department took a special decision to end the export to the U.S.S.R. of scientific literature, including books in technology and the natural sciences. There is no precedent for the openly unfriendly attack on Soviet scholars made in connection with the proposed meeting this year in Leningrad of the Eighth International Congress of Astronomers. Notwithstanding the wishes of the members of the International Union of Astronomers, the leaders of this union, under pressure from certain circles, refused the hospitality of our country and transferred the congress to Rome. This was discrimination against the U.S.S.R. which is a member, enjoying equal rights, of the International Union of Astronomers.

The task of all peace partisans, all workers of culture, science and the arts, is to strengthen and extend relations among peoples.

May the science, culture and art of all progressive mankind serve the great cause of the flourishing of peace throughout the world.

Prof. Shmidt's Theory of Origin of the Planets

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN COSMOGONY. (By Prof. B. Kukarkin. Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 3. Complete text:) One of the biggest events in Soviet natural science this year was the conference on questions of cosmogony—the science of the origin and development of the heavenly bodies.

The main attention of the conference was concentrated on the new meteorite theory of the origin of the earth and planets, established and worked out in the last few years by Academician O. Yu. Shmidt and other Soviet scientists.* This theory is based on a scientific, materialist interpretation of the phenomena of nature.

As is well known, the cosmogonic hypothesis of the British idealist physicist Jeans was widespread in astronomy until recent times. It was current in all textbooks and popular works on astronomy right up to the beginning of the '40s.

According to this hypothesis, the formation of the solar system is the result of an accidental approach of the sun to a passing star: a stream of matter torn off the sun by the gravitational pull of the passing star disintegrated and formed the planets—satellites of the sun.

Calculations show that the probability of the stars approaching each other in such a way is so slight that the formation of the planetary system in this way would be the result of an utterly extraordinary, unique coincidence. However, it was precisely the uniqueness of Jeans' theory of the origin of the world which was the cause of its success in capitalist countries since this pseudoscientific theory could fit in with the legend of Creation. It is to the credit of Soviet science that it completely disproves Jeans' hypothesis. The Soviet astronomer N. N. Pariisky has proved by precise mathematical calculations that the largest part of the matter torn off by gravitation must either fall back on the sun or be carried away into space following the star which shot past the sun.

The hypothesis of the English physicists Milne and Haldane, who advance the absurd notion of the transformation of a gi-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 39, p. 12; No. 41, p. 3.

gantic "primal atom" of light energy into the matter of the whole solar system, is no less idealistic and reactionary. Milne even talked himself into determining the moment of "the Creation" by this method.

Soviet natural science is opposing these fruitless, idealist cosmogonic hypotheses with a fruitful, materialist, progressive theory of the development of the universe.

Our scientists, who have inherited the best traditions of progressive Russian science, have during the years of the Soviet regime produced profoundly studied solutions to a number of particular and general questions of the origin and development of the heavenly bodies and the earth.

As far back as the '20s Academician Fesenkov had started his systematic investigations in cosmogony. He analyzed several possible ways of solving the problems of the origin of the earth, planets, stars and small bodies of the solar system. He drew attention to the necessity of combining cosmogony and geophysics—a science concerned with studying the characteristics of the earth, the most accessible of the heavenly bodies.

In the course of the past 20 years astrophysics (the branch of astronomy concerned with the nature of heavenly bodies) and stellar astronomy (the branch of astronomy concerned with the structure and dynamics of stellar systems) have been considerably developed in the U.S.S.R. The successes of these branches of astronomy, together with achievements in physics, have made it possible to organize and carry out much valuable research in the cosmogony of stars and stellar systems.

The credit for proving the proposition—of great theoretical importance—that the process of star formation is still going on at present belongs to V. A. Ambartsumyan. His conclusion, confirmed by the investigations of several other Soviet scientists, played a tremendous part in the struggle against idealistic theories in cosmogony which tried to demonstrate that the universe appeared exactly 2,000,000,000 years ago! The investigations of several other Soviet astronomers made it possible to come within reach of solving complex questions of the formation of stars and the interconnection between stars of various types.

Nevertheless, despite these achievements in astronomy, some Soviet investigators still thought that the problem of the origin of the earth could not be solved at the present level of our knowledge.

Since 1943 the work of Academician O. Yu. Shmidt and of a whole group of scientists on the problem of the origin and evolution of the earth and the planets have delivered a shattering blow to this erroneous opinion. These works have resulted in a new, thoroughly grounded, materialist theory of cosmogony.

The scientist bases himself on the premise that planets were formed as a result of condensation of matter which had previously existed as dust and meteorites.

Such great clouds of dispersed matter can be seen in the sky, especially in the light zone of the Milky Way, which is the basic accumulation of stars of the huge stellar system (galaxy) which includes our sun. This dispersed matter—"cosmic dust" gathered in colossal accumulations—is the "building material" from which planets are formed. According to Shmidt, the planets formed as a result of the amalgamation of a great number of small particles which previously rotated around the sun.

Shmidt succeeded in determining precisely the laws which govern the distribution of the particles surrounding the sun in the same plane, and the beginning of the formed planets' rotation around their own axis and around the sun. The typical arrangement of our solar system—with the small planets near the sun and the large ones at enormous distances from it—is thus explained. The development of the planets followed a course in which the particles situated near the sun merged with it in great numbers or, alternatively, were repelled by the pressure of light, as a result of which conditions favoring the development of large planets never existed near the sun. On the other hand, at great distances from the sun accumulations of matter took place which resulted in the formation of huge planets. The heating by the sun's mass of the particles passing in its vicinity caused the evaporation of volatile matter. This accounts for the fact that in the composition of the planets close to the sun hard elements (stone and iron) predominate, while the remote planets (Jupiter, Saturn and others) contain great quantities of hydrogen and compounds of hydrogen with carbon and nitrogen.

The new theory attracts the special attention of cosmogonists to a group of heavenly bodies known as meteorites. The hundreds of meteorites of various sizes which fall daily upon the earth are of course not the same particles of matter which surround the sun and of which planets are formed. Meteorites as well as planets are a product of a long evolution, a result of innumerable collisions and transformations of the original particles. But the fall of meteorites to the earth belongs to the same group of cosmic processes as those which underlie the origin and development of the planets.

The theory of meteorites accounts for the form of the orbits in which the planets rotate around the sun, for the direct and retrograde motion of their satellites, for the revolving of the planets and other phenomena. It is the first time that such a comprehensive explanation of observed facts from a single point of view has been achieved.

In contrast to the conception of the heavenly bodies as having originally been in a state of incandescent gas and molten heat, a conception which has prevailed for about 200 years in astronomy, the new theory leads to the conclusion that the earth and the other planets were originally cold.

This conclusion gives an entirely new basis to the study of the structure of the earth and the forces and processes that act upon it.

Geology, the science of the structure of the earth, had until recently been based on the old cosmogonic conception that our planet had been molten in the past. This was the basis on which was developed the theory of volcanoes and the teaching on mountain formation. It was held that the eruptions of volcanoes attested in some measure to the molten state of the core of the earth and that the mountains were formed as a result of the wrinkling of the gradually cooling and hardening envelope of the earth.

In the course of the earth's development the originally cold planet was gradually heated up. The source of the earth's heat is the process of radioactive dissociation occurring in the core of the Earth. Detailed and laborious calculations have enabled the temperature of the earth to be determined at various depths at the present time and in the past. The cooling of our planet, according to the new theory, started only after a considerable diminution of the radioactive reserves—several billions of years later. Thus, it is not the cooling of the earth's envelope which caused mountain formation, but the warming of the earth as a result of radioactive decomposition, which is the source of the energy necessary for the formation of mountains on the earth's surface.

The new theory links the pregeological stage of the earth's development with the geological stage. Now the geologists will study the movements of matter in the interior of the earth which were in the past and still are the result of the earth's evolution. The pattern of these movements is of great importance to the theory of earthquakes.

The appearance of Shmidt's cosmogonic theory attracted the attention of many Soviet scientists in various fields to cosmogony. The theory of planet formation as a result of the condensation of cosmic dust and meteoritic matter has been thoroughly established. Convincing proofs have been presented that the movement of solid particles within a cloud of dispersed matter of a given density necessarily leads to condensation, which finally, as a result of innumerable clashes, will produce fusion into planets. Other works have appeared which confirm the correctness and fruitfulness of the new orientation of cosmogony.

The achievements of Soviet cosmogony in the past years mark a new stage in treatment of the question of the origin and development of celestial bodies. This stage is characterized by the change from contradictory hypotheses to a scientifically based theory of cosmogony.

The characteristic trait of Soviet cosmogony is its consistent materialism, its profound conviction of the material nature of the world and the possibility of discovering all the laws of the development of matter.

An equally important characteristic of Soviet cosmogony is its subordination to practical application—the consideration of such problems as determination of the universal wealth of the earth,

(Continued on Page 26)

Yakut and Georgian Nationalism in Two New Books

FOR CORRECT ELUCIDATION OF HISTORY OF YAKUT LITERATURE. (By S. Borisov, A. Surkov and L. Klimovich. Pravda, Dec. 10, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) Great are the successess of the national literatures of the U.S.S.R. In all the Soviet republics highly patriotic works have been written which reflect the creative efforts, the heroism and selflessness of the Soviet people in their struggle for communism.

This is characteristic also of the literature of the Yakut people, who, under the direction of the party of Lenin and Stalin and with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people, have achieved tremendous successes in their economic and cultural development.

Since the historic decrees of the Party Central Committee on questions of literature and art Yakut literature has made notable progress. In recent years works have been produced which correctly reflect reality (S. Kulachikov's "Yakut Happiness," N. Yakutsky's "The Golden Stream," N. Mordinov's "Springtime," D. Taas's "Fires of Kyrsada," S. Zverev's "Tale of Great Moscow" and others).

But there are still great shortcomings and difficulties in the development of Yakut literature. Major errors and defects in Yakut literature have been revealed and discussed at writers' meetings, at a congress of writers and in the resolutions of the bureau of the province Party committee. Among these have been an enthusiasm for themes and subjects from the distant past which has been detrimental to the truthful depiction of socialist life, and an uncritical utilization of archaic images from ancient folklore to describe the Soviet reality of today.

Literary scholarship in Yakutia is lagging behind to an excessive degree; principled criticism and self-criticism are weakly developed among the men of letters. The most important question concerning the national traditions of Yakut literature still remains unsolved and unexplained. It is not clear what in the past of Yakut literature is progressive, democratic and socially significant and what is lagging and reactionary.

A characteristic example is G. Basharin's work on the cultural heritage of prerevolutionary Yakutia, entitled "Three Yakut Realist-Enlighteners," published in Yakutsk in 1944. In this work the author has collected a great amount of fresh factual material on the life and literary activity of A. Kulakovsky, A. Sofronov and N. Neustroyev and has attempted to clarify and appraise the significance of their heritage.

But the author has failed to examine critically and to appraise the writings of Kulakovsky, Sofronov and Neustroyev, to separate the positive in their heritage from the erroneous and negative. All Basharin's efforts have been directed not to making clear the real significance of these authors, but, with various reservations, to idealizing literally everything they wrote, representing them as Enlighteners, democrats and revolutionaries, bringing them closer to Belinsky and Chernyshevsky, portraying them as close to Marxism-Leninism. ...

In G. Basharin's book such reactionary works as Kulakovsky's "The Shaman's Dream" and his letter "To the Yakut Intelligentsia" are extolled in every way, quoted and represented as constituting a progressive program. ...

Kulakovsky's views were not at all based on the interests of the working people. He plainly rose to defend the toyon class, the Yakut bourgeoisie and the kulaks. He undertook to defend them from a nationalist position, clumsily concealed by appeals in the spirit of a "temperance society." ...

In his book Basharin has put forward the clearly erroneous, anti-Marxist thesis that the prerevolutionary nationalist views of the three writers were a "progressive" and "healthy" nationalism directed against the colonial oppression of Tsarism.

What is erroneous and harmful in this thesis is that Basharin in substance justifies the bourgeois-nationalist views and errors of these three writers and denies their national limitations. ...

Basharin devotes no few pages to Kulakovsky's allegedly progressive understanding of the Russian people's role in the creative development of Yakutia. True, Kulakovsky admitted that contact with the Russian people could be very valuable. But he based the need for strengthening relations with Russia not on social but on biological reasons. He reflected at length on "cultivation and fusing with the Russians," meaning by this merely biological crossing of the peoples. Moreover, all these reflections were accompanied by vile and deeply insulting slander of the Russian people.

It seems to us that only by hushing up the reactionary significance of his statements is it possible to write—as Basharin does—that Kulakovsky's "thesis" of the desirability of "cultivation and fusing with the Russians" "was the result of Kulakovsky's deep study and understanding of the history of Russia, of Russian culture in general and of the progressive role of the Russian people in Yakutia in particular" (see the symposium "The Progressive Influence of the Great Russian Nation on the Development of the Yakut People," Part I, Yakutsk, 1950). This profoundly erroneous thought, which falsifies the true state of affairs, has now been repeated by certain other authors following Basharin, including A. I. Novgorodov, editor of the above-mentioned symposium. The same erroneous position was taken up by F. Safronov when he published a review of this symposium in the first issue of Voprosy istorii for 1951.

Kulakovsky took a skeptical attitude toward any real contact between the Russian and Yakut peoples. His reactionary views were clearly expressed in his main work, "The Shaman's Dream," which, it may here be mentioned, he finished writing in the years of the Soviet regime. And while Kulakovsky wrote of the value of taking individual cultural modes from the Russians and said that "the first and fundamental step in the creation of Yakut literature must be translations from Russian into Yakut," he did so because of his views on "cultivation" of the Yakuts with the Russians and his desire to ensure the most favorable conditions for the development of bourgeois relations in Yakutia.

Basharin, in trying to represent the erroneous and harmful views of Kulakovsky, Sofronov and Neustroyev as advanced social thought of prerevolutionary Yakutia, has almost completely ignored the historical conditions in which the activity of these men of letters developed. Basharin fails to show the significance for the Yakut people of advanced Russian social thought, nor does he speak of the way in which Russian literature penetrated into Yakutia or the role of the political exiles.

Who does not know that many progressive Russian people, coming to Yakutia, came to love its people and did much for their progress? Characteristic in this respect is the example of V. G. Korolenko, who, during his exile in 1881-1884, studied the Yakut language and to the end of his days, over nearly 40 years, maintained indissoluble ties with Yakutia. At the beginning of the '90s Korolenko, returning from a journey to America, wrote to Yakutia: "***If I personally could have chosen to live either in America or in Yakut Province (of course, with a decent right to move about)***I would most likely have chosen the latter. It is no good for a Russian abroad and perhaps worst of all in America." ...

The bourgeois nationalist errors of Kulakovsky, Sofronov and Neustroyev were also responsible for the fact that these writers did not at once understand the meaning and significance of the great October socialist revolution and even, like Kulakovsky, openly entered the service of the White Guards. Hence, also such counterrevolutionary nationalist works as A. Sofronov's "Conversation of the Sacred Hills." All this should have been subjected to careful and thorough criticism and no attempt should have been made to justify it by completely unconfirmed statements that "so great a man" as Kulakovsky received "no attention from the Yakut revolutionaries."

Basharin's book, by distorting prerevolutionary reality, incorrectly orients readers and thereby does undoubted harm to the cause of the education of the Yakut working people. Moreover, in the local press, in research institutions and in the Yakut Union of Writers the errors and shortcomings of "Three

Yakut Realist-Enlighteners" have still not been subjected to principled Party criticism.

Clarification of the national cultural heritage is an urgent task of Yakut men of letters, of all workers on the ideological front in the republic.

GROSS IDEOLOGICAL MISTAKES IN A TEXTBOOK. (By V. Markov. Uchitelskaya gazeta, Dec. 15, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The publishing house of the Georgian Republic Ministry of Education's Institute of Pedagogical Science has published a book by L. N. Dzhaparidze entitled "The Teaching of Russian Literature in the Ninth to 11th Grades of Georgian Schools" (Part II, Tbilisi, 1951). In his foreword the author quotes the historic Party Central Committee decree of Aug. 14, 1946:

"The Soviet system cannot allow young people to be educated in a spirit of indifference to Soviet policy, in a spirit of unconcern and a nonideological attitude."

It would be admirable if the author himself had grasped the profound meaning of these words and had followed them in his own work, but there are a number of gross ideological mistakes in Dzhaparidze's book. For example, on page 95 he writes, in reference to one of the most important questions in the history of our motherland:

"Let us compare the second half of the 12th century in old Russia with the same period in Georgia.

"There was no unity in Russia and civil war among the princes weakened the whole country. The princes forgot the interests of Russia as a whole and followed their petty local aims. Their neighbors, the Polovetsians, inhabitants of the boundless steppes, took advantage of these internal disputes.

"It was the golden age in Georgia, on the other hand. George III, and after him his daughter Tamara and her husband David Soslan destroyed feudalism and united the country into a powerful state which repulsed all the attacks of its strong Moslem neighbors. Georgia flourished both economically and culturally."

And so the author maintains that in the "golden age" of Georgia the Georgian kings destroyed feudalism! What kind of system was it that the 12th-century feudalists established in Georgia?

The author maintains that it was the "golden age" of the country and contrasts the Georgia of that period, "a powerful state" flourishing both economically and culturally, with old Russia.

How correct is this assertion?

"The ephemeral and accidental unification of principalities which some successful king or other occasionally succeeded in bringing about," wrote Comrade Stalin in his "Marxism and the National Question," "were at best only superficial administrative entities and broke up quickly in the face of the caprice of the princes and the indifference of the peasants. In view of the economic fragmentation of Georgia it could not have been otherwise."

In his effort to idealize and distort the history of Georgia Dzhaparidze in effect takes up a bourgeois nationalist attitude.

Love and devotion to the motherland, friendship and a high degree of general optimism are expressed in two inspired works: the great landmark of ancient Russian literature "The Lay of the Host of Igor," and the work of the great Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli, "The Knight in the Tiger Skin." Lessons on Russian literature in Georgian schools must call attention to the common features of these two works. But Dzhaparidze, following his false and defective conception of Georgian history, writes on page 99:

"The pupils will be able to understand how the difference in social, political and historical conditions evoked moods which were deeply poetic but which rested on various bases depending on the reality which surrounded (?) them" (my italics—V. M.).

Dzhaparidze gives a distorted version of the history and literature of the two fraternal peoples—the great Russian people and the Georgian—and is silent about the things which drew them together, the historical factors which prepared the friendship between them. ...

It is surprising that these gross distortions were not discovered when the book was edited.

Editor's note.—Uchitelskaya gazeta published an article Sept. 5, 1951 entitled "Against Nonpolitical Attitudes and Lack of Ideological Content in School Textbooks," which criticized Georgian language texts published in Georgia.

The answer the editors received from the Georgian Republic Ministry of Education showed that this ministry is not disposed to accept criticism of the serious ideological errors in its textbook publication. The foregoing article shows once more that the publication of works on teaching remains unsatisfactory and calls for constant attention from the officials of the republic Ministry of Education.

CORRECTION: The title of the new journal Problems of Linguistics was erroneously transliterated from the Russian in Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 48, p. 32. It should have been transliterated Voprosy yazykoznania.

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON QUESTIONS OF REDUCING ARMAMENTS AND BANNING ATOMIC WEAPONS. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 400 words. Condensed text:) Paris—Under the chairmanship of Nervo, President of the General Assembly, two meetings were held Dec. 3 of the subcommittee set up to consider the draft proposal of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on the reduction of armaments and the Soviet delegation's amendments to this draft. Present at the meeting were: A. Ya. Vyshinsky for the U.S.S.R., Jessup for the U.S.A., Lloyd for Great Britain and Jules Moch for France.

At the morning session A. Ya. Vyshinsky insisted on the necessity of the General Assembly's adopting the decrees on the unconditional banning of atomic weapons, on the establishment of strict international control to enforce this ban and a one-third reduction of armaments and armed forces by the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, China and the U.S.S.R. within a year of the General Assembly's adoption of a decree to this effect. At the same time A. Ya. Vyshinsky criticized the provisions of the three-power draft resolution.

After the second meeting of the subcommittee Nervo made a statement to representatives of the press. ...

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Meeting of Subcommittee on Questions of Reducing Armaments and Banning Atomic Weapons. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 5, p. 4. 950 words. Condensed text:) Paris—A routine meeting was held Dec. 4 of the subcommittee set up to consider the draft resolution of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on the reduction of armaments and the Soviet delegation's amendments to this draft. ...

At the end of the meeting a large group of journalists asked A. Ya. Vyshinsky to state the Soviet Union's position on the questions which had been discussed in the subcommittee.

Comrade Vyshinsky informed the correspondents that the Soviet delegation's speeches in the subcommittee centered around the question of banning atomic weapons and establishing international control to enforce this ban. He pointed out that in the subcommittee, as well as in the First Committee meetings, the Soviet delegation insisted on the adoption of the Soviet proposal that the General Assembly declare an unconditional ban on atomic weapons and establish international control. The question was raised in the subcommittee as to whether such a General Assembly decree, if it were adopted, would be binding on all states up to the signing of the corresponding convention. On this point the Soviet delegation stated in the subcommittee that it was impossible to imagine that any sane person could admit that there would be any continued production of atom bombs and use of atom bombs after the General Assembly had declared that the use of atomic weapons, being weapons of aggression and mass destruction, was contradictory to the honor and conscience of the peoples and incompatible with membership in the U.N. The Soviet delegation had insisted in the subcommittee that a declaration by the General Assembly on the banning of atomic weapons and the establishment of international control would have moral and political force and sufficient legal foundation to bind every member of the U.N. who had voted for the Assembly decree.

... We advocate, Vyshinsky said, a simultaneous solution to the problems of banning atomic weapons and establishing international control. This does not in any way remove the necessity for the General Assembly to make a principled decision on the banning of atomic weapons, bearing in mind that it will be just as binding for all members of the U.N. as any other General Assembly decree adopted with the agreement of these U.N. members. No other interpretation of this question can be justified. ...

In conclusion Comrade Vyshinsky dealt with reports which have appeared in certain American and French newspapers in Paris alleging that he did not reply to the question of whether the Soviet government would be willing to allow international inspectors on its territory immediately after the atom bomb had been banned. This report, Comrade Vyshinsky stated, do not correspond at all to reality. In order to expose this falsehood it is sufficient to turn to the amendments introduced by the Soviet Union in the First Committee on Nov. 24 in which t Soviet Union proposed that, "immediately after the signing of the convention provided for above, an international organ for the enforcement of the ban on atomic weapons be charged with making an inspection of all enterprises for the production and stock-piling of atomic weapons in order to check the implementation of the convention on the banning of atomic weapons." Ap from this, the Soviet delegation's amendments speak of "effective international inspection." Consequently, it is clear that the Soviet Union did not object to inspection. ...

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Meeting of Subcommittee on Questions of Reducing Armaments and Banning Atomic Weapons. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 7, p. 4. 150 words. Condensed text:) Paris— ... At the conclusion of the Dec. 6 afternoon session Nervo, chairman of the subcommittee, reported in a statement and in reply to correspondents' questions that the subcommitte had concluded its consideration of all the points contained in th three-power draft resolution and of the Soviet amendments. ...

In conclusion Nervo stated that he had expressed a desire to negotiate privately with all members of the subcommittee before the next meeting. He added that the members of the subcommittee had had no objection to this.

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Meeting of Subcommittee on Questions of Reducing Armaments and Banning Atomic Weapons. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 4. 150 words. Condensed text:) Paris— ... After the Dec. 7 afternoon session, Nervo stated to correspondents that on Dec. 7 the subcommittee had considered a memorandum which the chairman of the subcommittee had presented at the request of its members.

Nervo stated that all the members of the subcommittee had remarked on the memorandum. The U.S.S.R. representative agreed in general with the contents of the memorandum and presented his comments on certain points of the memorandum in written form. The representatives of the U.S.A., France and Great Britain asked that further discussion be postponed in order to have enough time to present their remarks on the memorandum. ...

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Meeting of Subcommittee on Questions of Reducing Armaments and Banning Atomic Weapons. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) Paris—After the morning session of the subcommittee on Dec. 8 Nervo stated to journalists that the Dec. 8 session had considered the written remarks presented by the subcommittee members on the memorandum drawn up by the chairman. Nervo stated that there was an exchange of opinions and that he will continue to study the written comments and make a final version of the memorandum taking these comments into account.

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Nucleus of Aggressors in U.N. Prepares New Measures for Undermining U.N. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 4, 1000 words; Izvestia, 1200 words. Condensed text:) Paris—Interrupting the discussion on the questions of reducing armaments until the subcommittee, composed of representatives of the four great powers, presents its report on these questions, on Dec. 3 the Political Committee went on to the next point on the agenda—the report of the so-called "Collective Measures Committee," unlawfully set up by the aggressors' nucleus in the U.N. on Nov. 3, 1950.

Let us remind our readers that this committee, composed of representatives of the U.S.A., Great Britain, France and 11 other countries belonging to the American-British bloc in the U.N., was given the task of studying methods for carrying out collective action "for maintaining peace and security." The committee's report openly states that the "collective actions" meant are the kind carried out in Korea. The whole world knows what these "collective actions" are. ...

The report of the "Collective Measures Committee" states that the countries participating in so-called "collective actions" do not have to consider themselves bound by "legal obligations resulting from treaties and other international agreements" and that urgency and speed are required in these "collective actions."

After Muniz's report no one wished to take the floor and the chairman declared that "the best thing would be to disperse" in order to "study more deeply" the report. The chairman did not even indicate when the committee would meet again.

How is this delay to be explained?

The answer to this question can be found in a statement by Muniz to the effect that the proposals contained in the report of the "Collective Measures Committee" were "not the last word in the sphere of collective actions." Judging by reports in the Western press, Muniz's statement can be taken to mean that the United States is not fully satisfied with the proposals of the "Collective Measures Committee" and is hastening to take steps which will finally turn the U.N. into an instrument for carrying out U.S. aggressive plans as soon as possible.

A proposal is also being prepared for the appointment of a commander in chief of the "U.N. armed forces." Thus, we are here confronted with measures designed to turn the U.N. into a mere appendage of the aggressive North Atlantic alliance operating under the aegis of the U.S.A. At the same time, as can be seen from reports in the French newspapers, the U.S.A. is undertaking maneuvers to block any measures designed to eliminate the existing international tension. As is known, the Political Committee recently decided to set up a subcommittee composed of the President of the General Assembly and representatives of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France to work out proposals on a mutually acceptable basis for reducing armaments and armed forces, banning atomic weapons and establishing a strict international control to see that these measures are carried out. Fearing the unfavorable reaction of public opinion, the delegations of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France have agreed to take part in the work of this subcommittee.

However, judging by their own statements and by statements appearing in their press organs, they have not joined this subcommittee in order to achieve any positive results but with the sole aim of nullifying the work of the subcommittee. Even before the subcommittee meetings began the representatives of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France were stating openly that it was unlikely that this work would lead to any results.

Many facts indicate that the efforts of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France are directed toward a final undermining of the U.N. and to its utilization as a screen for the aggressive policy and aggressive actions of the U.S.A.

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In Special Political Committee. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 5, p. 4, 750 words; Izvestia, Dec. 7, p. 3. 500 words. Condensed text:) Paris—Discussion at the Dec. 4 morning session of the Special Political Committee opened with the question included in the General Assembly's agenda under the heading: "Appointment of an impartial international commission under United Nations supervision to carry out a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Berlin, and in the Soviet zone of Germany in order to determine whether the existing conditions there make it possible to hold genuinely free elections." ...

... The Pakistani delegate introduced a draft resolution calling for an invitation to be issued to the representatives of Western and Eastern Germany so that they might explain their points of view.

The delegates of the U.S.A., Brazil, Greece and Columbia spoke in favor of this proposal.

Chairman of the committee Sarper (Turkey) hastily attempted to substitute for a general discussion of the German question a discussion of the Pakistani delegation's resolution, stating that it should be considered before the substance of the question was discussed.

The Soviet delegate Ya. A. Malik vigorously objected to this procedural maneuver, stating that it was impossible to separate artificially the discussion of the question (presented for consideration by the three Western powers) as a whole from the Pakistani delegation's resolution. ...

After speeches by the delegates of the Netherlands, Pakistan and Iraq the Pakistani draft resolution was put to a vote. It was imposed on the committee by the usual majority of votes of the Anglo-American bloc. ...

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Statement by Soviet Delegate Ya. A. Malik in Special Political Committee. (Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 4, 2400 words; Izvestia, Dec. 7, p. 3, 2300 words. Excerpts:) Paris (Tass)—As has already been reported, the Soviet delegate Ya. A. Malik spoke in the Dec. 4 afternoon session of the Special Political Committee during the discussion on the question of appointing a U.N. commission for Germany. ...

The ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain and France have taken the road of forging aggressive blocs and using the revanchist and militarist elements of Western Germany for these purposes, and they fear the unification of Germany, fear free all-German elections and do not want to conclude a peace treaty with Germany. By raising the question of Germany in the U.N., the three powers hope thus to drag it out for an indefinite period and then prevent the summoning of an all-German conference and the holding of free all-German elections, thus facing the German people with the accomplished fact of Western Germany's inclusion in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. ...

According to a Reuters report of Nov. 21, British Foreign Secretary Eden stated in a speech on the German question on Nov. 20, after summing up the results of the House of Commons' debates on foreign policy, that:

"We shall not strive to conclude a peace settlement with Germany." Evidently, this is the opinion not only of Mr. Eden and the British government, but also of the "three"—the U.S.A., Britain and France—since the British representatives constantly emphasize in their speeches that they are speaking on behalf of the three powers.

It is perfectly clear that the establishment of an international commission for Germany by the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France has been demanded so that they can use the U.N. for concealing their aggressive militarist aims of not allowing the unification of Germany, perpetuating the occupation regime and delaying the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

The Soviet delegation decisively protests against an international commission imposing any kind of guardianship on the German people against the will of the German people and without taking into account the existing international agreements on Germany, and considers that the establishment of such a commission would be insulting to the German people. ...

The Soviet government believes that the Germans themselves can best of all determine whether conditions exist for holding free elections throughout Germany, by means of a commission of representatives of Eastern and Western Germany under the control of the four powers occupying Germany, if the Germans consider this essential. ...

The Soviet delegation will object and vote against the adoption of any resolution envisaging the establishment of an international commission which would be unlawful and insulting to the German people.

As for the proposal of the delegates of Britain and Pakistan that representatives of the Bonn government be invited here, the reason the authors of the resolution of the three—the delegations of the U.S.A., Britain and France—are insisting on this is perfectly obvious. The attempt to invite representatives of the Bonn government is motivated above all by the fact that the authors of the proposal for the establishment of a commission for Germany are striving to enlarge the discussion of this unlawful question which they have raised in the committee and in the General Assembly, and thus give more weight to this discussion. By this means they wish to conceal its illegality and disguise the three powers' gross violation of both the U.N. Charter and Article 107 of the Charter, and of the existing international agreements on Germany. It is for this reason that an invitation to representatives of the Bonn government is

being demanded. It goes without saying that it is impossible to agree to this kind of proposal. ...

Because of the fact that the General Assembly is not competent to review this question and that this question is being considered in violation of the U.N. Charter and in violation of international agreements, the delegation of the Soviet Union does not find it possible to support the proposal introduced by the three powers, which has already been shown to be illegal and which neither the General Assembly nor the Special Political Committee of the Assembly are empowered or competent to discuss.

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In Special Political Committee. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 9, p. 4, 350 words; Izvestia, 450 words. Condensed text:) Paris— ... Von Brentano, a member of the Bonn Parliament, and Reuter, the Burgomaster of West Berlin, spoke at the Dec. 8 session of the Special Political Committee. Their speeches were entirely devoted to slanderous fabrications and attacks on the German Democratic Republic and to malicious and spurious fabrications about the progressive organizations and parties in Germany.

Von Brentano and Reuter distorted and twisted the real state of affairs and tried to prove that the Bonn government is striving for the unification of Germany and for the holding of free elections throughout Germany. However, world public opinion knows well that the Bonn government opposes all proposals of the German Democratic Republic government for the preparation and holding of free all-German elections, for the creation of a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany and for hastening the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany; it stubbornly rejects the proposals of the German Democratic Republic government and thus thwarts the unification of Germany. ...

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Election of Three Nonpermanent Members to Security Council: U.S. Attempts to Prevent Election of Belorussian Republic. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 4, 750 words; Izvestia, 900 words. Condensed text:) Paris—The General Assembly held a regular plenary session Dec. 6 to elect the three nonpermanent members of the Security Council to replace those from India, Ecuador and Yugoslavia whose period of office ends Dec. 31, 1951. ...

At the present session of the General Assembly the Slav states have nominated the Belorussian Republic as a candidate in place of retiring Yugoslavia. However, in violation of the tradition established by the London agreement of 1946, the U.S.A. tried to prevent the election of Belorussia, nominating its own convenient candidate—Greece—which is not a Slav country and has no right to represent the Slav countries of Eastern Europe in the Security Council.

A. Ya. Vyshinsky, head of the Soviet delegation, exposed these intrigues of the U.S. delegation in his speech in the Political Committee on Nov. 24 when he stated: "A deal is going on behind our backs, a trade in connection with the elections to the Security Council, and it has already been hinted to us that the question of whether they will support Belorussia will depend on the amount of tractability we show in our speech today."

The Soviet delegate vigorously resisted these U.S. overtures. "I am obliged to state," he said, "that we will not bargain. We shall struggle for our right to nominate our own candidate and to insist on his election. We shall also expose the cunning device of the violators of this our right granted to us by the Charter."

Having met with resistance, the American representatives, as Vyshinsky noted in his next speech in the Political Committee on Nov. 30, stated that they refused to observe the gentlemen's agreement of 1946, without any foundation declaring it to "have lost its validity," and nominated Greece as the candidate to represent the East European Slav area. ...

During the voting it was possible to see how various people passed from table to table; the journalists pointed out that the U.S. delegation was trying to put pressure on the obedient delegations of certain countries so that they should cast their votes for the American candidate, i.e., Greece.

At the end of the session the chairman stated that the plenary session of the General Assembly had reached a deadlock and proposed that the balloting be postponed "in order to give the delegations time to consider the situation which has arisen." Thus, the U.S. attempt to drag Greece into the Security Council in an unlawful manner and in violation of the undeniable rights of Belorussia met with complete failure at this stage in the elections.

SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Plenary Session. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 4, 1800 words; Izvestia, 2700 words. Condensed text:) Paris—A plenary session of the General Assembly was held on the morning of Dec. 7. The session considered the report of the General Assembly's Credentials Committee. The resolution, adopted by the Anglo-American majority of the committee, to recognize the plenary powers of all the delegations as legal and also the Belorussian Republic delegation's draft resolution on the nonrecognition of the plenary powers of the Kuomintang representative were presented for the consideration of the plenary session. ...

The U.S. representative made a speech stating that the Belorussian delegation's resolution was aimed at revising the General Assembly's decision on the question of China's representation in the U.N. On this "basis," the U.S. representative proposed that the Belorussian resolution not be considered and that the meeting should turn at once to the voting. ...

The chairman put the recommendation of the Credentials Committee to a vote. This recommendation was supported by the delegates of the Anglo-American bloc countries. Five delegations voted against it and seven abstained. Consequently, 12 delegations did not vote for this recommendation.

The General Assembly then proceeded to consider the Special Political Committee's report on the Greek question. ...

The U.S.S.R. delegate S. K. Tsarapkin made a speech at the plenary session in which he explained the Soviet delegation's position. ...

The General Assembly then proceeded to vote on the resolutions adopted by the Special Political Committee providing for the dissolution of the Balkan Commission—not immediately, but only within 60 days after the adoption of this resolution—and also the creation of a Balkan subcommission, which is the same Balkan Commission, only under a new disguise.

These resolutions were approved by the votes of the Anglo-American bloc delegations and the delegations supporting them. Five delegations voted against them and one delegation abstained.

Then the draft resolution introduced by the U.S.S.R. delegation was put to a vote. The clause of this resolution which provides for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Greece and Albania, and also between Greece and Bulgaria, was voted upon separately and was adopted by 15 votes, with ten opposing and 20 abstaining. All the remaining items of the Soviet draft resolution, as well as the resolution as a whole, were rejected by the votes of the countries belonging to the aggressor's core in the U.N.

Thus, the delegations of the U.S.A., Great Britain and the other countries dependent on the U.S.A., once again showed their unwillingness to settle the situation in the Balkans by peaceful means, to stop the terror in Greece, to restore independence to this country and to grant the Greek people elementary democratic rights.

TO PLEASE THE WARMONGERS.—Reactionary American Press Distorts Proposals by U.S.S.R. Delegation at U.N. General Assembly. (By G. Rassadin. Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:) It is clear to everyone who keeps an eye on the American press that it deliberately keeps silent about or—if it does not succeed in keeping silent—crudely distorts the U.S.S.R. delegation's position at the General Assembly session, the peace-loving proposals introduced by the Soviet Union. It is clear that the invisible hand of the U.S. diplomatic department directs the line of the American press in a spirit pleasing to those who, masking themselves as peacemakers, are making preparations for a new war.

In the American newspapers, which are published in scores of pages, no place has been found for a detailed account of the

proposals of the U.S.S.R. delegation. More than 100 American correspondents sit in the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, and, listening to the speeches of the U.S.S.R. representatives, they write in their notebooks without stopping. But their notes do not appear in the newspapers.

Perhaps American readers are not interested in what is taking place at the U.N. General Assembly? No. The rank-and-file American, no less than the European, dreams of the atom bomb being banned, of a new human slaughter being averted.

What, then, is the matter? The trouble is that the conspiracy of silence around the peace-loving proposals of the U.S.S.R. is inspired by the enemies of peace, by the American arms manufacturers who are interested in preparing and unleashing a new war. This is a highly eloquent silence. It vividly shows that they are intentionally concealing from the American people the truth about the peace-loving policy of the U.S.S.R., about the possibility of averting war, about the possibility of peaceful international cooperation.

In his Nov. 24 speech in the Political Committee of the General Assembly, A. Ya. Vyshinsky, head of the U.S.S.R. delegation, completely exposed the real aims and background of the Americans' ostentatious love of peace. The speech by the U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs contained a substantiated criticism of the resolution presented by the U.S.A., Britain and France. ...

How did the American press respond to the speech by the head of the U.S.S.R. delegation and the Soviet amendments? One part of the press was completely silent about the position of the U.S.S.R., and the other part resorted to a crude distortion and falsification of the Soviet delegation's speeches at the General Assembly.

The New York Times loudly declared that the Soviet delegation allegedly rejected unconditionally the Western powers' proposals for so-called disarmament. The newspaper tried, in a swindling manner, to depict the Soviet delegation's just criticism of the hypocritical American "disarmament program" as the "intractability of the U.S.S.R.," as the Soviet Union's refusal to disarm, etc. The American newspapers have deliberately been silent about the fact that the Soviet Union introduced fundamental amendments to the draft resolution of the "three" which are capable of leading to mutual agreement on the most important international problems. Such, they say, is the Soviet Union—we are for disarmament, and she is against it! Then The New York Times hastened to add that the U.S.A. must rearm. Well, this is exactly according to the thesis of Mr. Acheson, who earlier, so to speak in advance, stipulated that the American program of arms reduction by no means excludes a further increase in the Atlantic bloc arms and armed forces.

Seconding Acheson, The New York Times once again deceives its readers by persuading them that the Soviet Union, by its alleged "opposition" to arms reduction, is supposedly forcing the U.S.A. and the other Atlantic bloc countries to arm further. The slander against the U.S.S.R. in the pages of the American press is combined with a glorification of the arms race. The New York Times states: "Rearmament is our only hope of averting war."

Needless to say, this is some formula for averting war!

The same New York Times published a dispatch which completely distorts the Nov. 30 speech by the head of the Soviet delegation in the Political Committee.

It is well known that in this speech the U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs not only showed the limitations and groundlessness of the three-power draft resolution, but also set forth the clear and precise amendments of the U.S.S.R. to this draft, which are aimed at a genuine prohibition of atomic weapons, a reduction of arms and armed forces, and the establishment of strict international control of the execution of these most important measures. ...

The command to hush up the Soviet proposals was again given to the American press. In every way possible it is avoiding references to the Soviet demand to prohibit atomic weapons and to make an inspection of all enterprises which produce and preserve atomic weapons immediately after the conclusion of the corresponding convention.

The American newspapers, on the orders of their bosses, have insolently distorted the truth, presenting the Soviet position in a perverted and false light. Referring to the Nov. 30 speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, The New York Times stated: "Vyshinsky continued, in fact, to insist that the Western powers must disarm before the Soviet Union would agree to negotiations on the question of inspecting or controlling its own arms and armed forces."

There is a fine surprise for you, grandmother!

The Soviet Union proposes that the arms and armed forces of the five great powers (the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain, France and China) be reduced by one-third; the Soviet Union proposes that an absolute prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of strict international control over the execution of this prohibition be declared; the Soviet Union stands for a simultaneous solution of the questions of prohibiting atomic weapons and establishing international control; of course, this does not exclude the necessity of the General Assembly's adopting a resolution in principle at once on the prohibition of atomic weapons. But the New York Times, like a parrot, repeated that the U.S.S.R. allegedly wants only the Western powers to disarm.

The American newspapers also persistently try to distort the U.S.S.R. delegation's position on the question of inspection, which is necessary for observing the fulfillment of the international agreements on the banning of atomic weapons and the reduction of arms. The Soviet delegation's amendments to the resolution of the "three" refer to "effective international inspection." Consequently, the fabrications that the Soviet Union allegedly opposes inspection are without any foundation.

It is not difficult to see through the American press' ill-intentioned attempts to distort the peace-loving proposals of the U.S.S.R. by crude, swindling methods. It is not difficult to observe that the line of the American press is dictated by the policy of the U.S. ruling circles who are trying to shift the blame from the guilty to the innocent, to slander the U.S.S.R., to hide the criminal plans to prepare and unleash a new world war under their ostentatious love of peace. Only those who shun adoption of the peace-loving proposals of the U.S.S.R. on the banning of atomic weapons, on the reduction of arms, on the strengthening of peace and international security can resort to falsification and distortion of the U.S.S.R. delegation's position in the General Assembly.

But neither the "peacemakers," masquerading in diplomatic tail-coats, nor the hired hack writers from across the seas, will succeed in blackening the truly peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union which is on view for all the honest people of the world to see.

ATLANTIC PACT

International Review: UNDER COVER OF TALK ABOUT PEACE. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Dec. 3, p. 4. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Whatever attempts the American representatives at the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly make to represent the aggressive policy of the U.S. government as a peaceful one, the facts of everyday life are relentlessly exposing Acheson and his henchmen. The current eighth session of the North Atlantic Council, which ended recently in Rome, again showed the value of the American politicians' remarks about their "striving for peace." ...

In the face of growing economic and political difficulties the representatives of the West European countries at the Rome session did not accept the American demand for a further increase in the arms program, especially since the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder warned the participants in the session that they must give up their dreams of increased financial "aid" from the U.S.A. It appears from the statement issued by the Rome conference that the question of speeding up the armaments program has again been postponed for consideration by the notorious "committee of wise men." It is known that Washington uses this committee, headed by Wall Street's emissary Harriman, as a whip to urge on its European vassals. ...

Thus, the Rome session has revealed a further intensification of the contradictions within the aggressive Atlantic bloc. The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post states in this connection: "The Rome session has unmistakably shown that the

North Atlantic alliance has reached a stage in its development at which further development along the present path is impossible. Further progress demands a new approach."

The Rome session again confirmed that the more aggressive and adventurist the foreign policy of Washington becomes, the more acute become the squabbles among the ruling cliques of the Atlantic alliance powers. This session also showed that the American ruling circles are continuing, regardless of everything, to drag the Atlantic bloc countries along the path of reckless aggression.

The Rome rally of aggressors was new evidence that the hypocritical speeches by the representatives of the American-British bloc at the Palais de Chaillot were necessary to Washington and London only in order to deceive the peoples, in order to carry out the dark business of preparing and unleashing a new war under the clamor of lying vows and assurances about peace.

CHARACTERISTIC RESULTS. (By Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina. Pravda, Dec. 3, p. 3. Complete text:) Rome—The Rome session of the North Atlantic Council has ended. We have already told the Pravda readers of how the Italian press greeted the warmongers' current gathering. The work of the session itself did not produce any enlivenment either, despite the numerous press conferences with which the organizers of the North Atlantic Council session crammed the journalists daily.

The resolutions passed by the Council amounted to milling the wind. They contain no concrete statement except that a final solution of all questions will be postponed until the next session, which is to take place the beginning of February in Lisbon.

The irritation and dissatisfaction of the American inspirers of the Atlantic Pact with the conduct of their West European satellites speaks more eloquently than anything else of the fruitlessness of the Rome session. Indeed, Acheson, Harriman and Eisenhower went to Rome to impose their plans for a further arms race on the Atlantic alliance countries. They had everything at hand: how many divisions each country was to supply, how many new bases were to be built and how much arming was to be done. They were ready to dictate these plans to the participants in the conference and carry back completed decisions to Washington.

However, the Americans immediately came into conflict with internal clashes and opposition from their vassals. The differences of opinion mainly concerned the question of the so-called European army and the question of speeding up the arms race.

As is known, the French government is asking that the German divisions be set up under the flag of a European army, in order in this way to conceal the open restoration of the German Wehrmacht from the French people. The British, on the other hand, do not object in any way to the rebirth of German militarism, but they are not enthusiastic about the plans for setting up a European army, which they regard, not without grounds, as a puppet in the hands of the American military machine.

The only thing that the Americans were able to achieve in Rome was a "preliminary" decision to establish 40 "Atlantic" divisions by the summer of 1952, not counting the West German divisions. However, even this decision is to be studied further by Harriman's "committee of wise men."

In reply to Washington's demands to speed up the rate of armament the British Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the American program "is not realizable from the financial and economic points of view." The Americans received the same answer from others of their vassals. Churchill is clearly bargaining. It is plain to him that France, Belgium, Italy and the other West European countries will not enter the European army until Britain has done so. Churchill knows this and is trying to get as much as possible out of the Americans.

While solemn speeches were being made in the Foro Italico, intensified negotiations between the British and American delegations were going on behind the scenes: the British government, in return for concessions on the question of setting up the so-called European army, is counting on receiving open support from the United States for its imperialist claims in the Near and Middle East. The frailty of these hopes is evident if it is recalled that the Wall Street bosses themselves count on acquiring these regions under the guise of the "Middle East Command."

The leader of the British Conservatives is preparing to go to Washington in a month's time, and therefore the British delegation's policy at the Rome session was to test the soil on which Churchill will have to tread on the other side of the ocean.

The West European governments' opposition to American plans for an arms race has aroused irritation in Washington. Eisenhower has been going about with an increasingly lowering expression. He has expressed dissatisfaction in soldier's language with the fact that "a tendency is to be observed" in the Atlantic Pact " to approach military questions from a national point of view." He has therefore seized upon the idea of national sovereignty, declaring that it "is in contradiction to the changing international situation" and should be replaced by the authority of "a supra-national organ." Instead of a "full stomach," a roof over one's head and warm clothing, Eisenhower offers impoverished Europe an "ideal of European cooperation" in preparing for a new aggressive war.

Eisenhower openly threatens his disobedient vassals that if the question of German armed forces is not settled "within the framework of the Atlantic Pact" by the beginning of February, when the next session of the North Atlantic Council is to be called, then it will be decided "by other means." In other words the United States intends to take the question of restoring the German Wehrmacht wholly and entirely into its own hands and to turn the German Wehrmacht into the chief instrument of its aggressive policy in Europe. There is already talk of "reforming" the Atlantic bloc. All elements of diplomacy will be finally driven out of the Atlantic bloc, and a "controlling organ" will be placed in charge of it, headed, naturally, by an American general.

The press here is stating quite frankly that the Atlantic bloc has entered a "critical" phase. Its members have been given two months before the next session of the North Atlantic Council so that they can "reflect" and put the new plans for the arms race and the establishment of a European army through their countries' parliaments as quickly as possible.

However, it is exceedingly doubtful whether Washington in these two months will be able to take its satellites out of the blind alley they have been led into by the American monopolists' adventurist plans. On the contrary, a further intensification of the contradictions within the Atlantic bloc is to be expected, since the West European countries are experiencing greater difficulties as a result of the exorbitant arms race.

The war policy is meeting with growing opposition from the masses. This opposition is already reflected among the ruling circles themselves. The newspaper of the Italian ruling circles, Il Messaggero thinks it will be a "miracle" if the governments of the West European countries succeed in going to Lisbon equipped with full plenary powers from their parliaments. "The time limit on the big bill of exchange is running out," states Il Messaggero, "and he who undersigned it must pay or go bankrupt."

But, it may be asked, who will pay the Schumans and the de Gasperis? Their reactionary majorities in parliament may drag one more law through for increasing military allocations, but what America primarily needs are soldiers, cannon fodder, and it is here that the Atlantic bloc governments come face to face with their peoples who do not want war, do not want to have their young people annihilated for the Pentagon.

While the meetings of the North Atlantic Council session were taking place, Rome was an arena of the people's struggle for peace. Mass demonstrations, strikes, processions, thousands of anti-American leaflets, all give the people's reply to the American imperialists and their accomplices. This struggle is growing and will continue to grow every day.

FAR EAST

China

Letter to the Editor: TRANSLITERATION OF FOREIGN WORDS. (By A. Stadnichenko, Master of Geography. Literaturnaya gazeta, Dec. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) The Russian

language is one of the richest in the world, not only because of its vocabulary, the subtleness and expressiveness of its grammatical forms, but also from the phonetical point of view. The phonetics of the Russian language make it possible to convey the pronunciation of Chinese, Japanese and many other Eastern languages with great accuracy. However, for some reason or other, we still write Chinese words according to the Anglo-American transliteration system. Yet English spelling cannot be used for transliterating nearly as well as Russian, not to mention for conveying pronunciation. There are no letters in the English alphabet for many sounds, for example, the shounds "zh," "sh," "ts," which occur frequently in Chinese, also the soft "n" is absent, and "yo," which is very widespread in Japanese, etc. Because of this the British and Americans often use obscure combinations of several letters to transliterate Chinese words where we can use a single letter of the Russian alphabet. For example, the simple Chinese word "litszin" (local taxes imposed in China on the transport of goods within the country) is transcribed "Likin" * in English. It is in this form that this word has been used in our press. This example is not an exception.

Taiwan, the name of the Chinese island, when pronounced as accurately as possible sounds as if it ended with a soft "n." It is so transliterated by the Chinese Publishing House for Foreign (in this case Russian) Literature in Peking, in Chinese-Russian dictionaries and on maps; nevertheless our newspapers continue to write "Taiwan" with a hard "n," involuntarily imitating Anglo-American pronunciation.

After the formation of the Chinese People's Republic a new province was formed in North China; its name is made up of the two Chinese words "pin" [ping] (a plain) and "yuan" (the beginning, or source). In Russian transliteration it is necessary to spell this word "Pin'yuan," inserting a hard sign after the "n" so that the "n" and the "yu" are not slurred over as one syllable; this is quite in keeping with Chinese pronunciation. However, instead of this the name is spelled with a soft sign instead of a hard sign after the "n" which distorts the meaning of the word: since "Pin" ending in a soft "n" means "poor" in Chinese, the name of the province is given the meaning "source of poverty."

We must stop distorting the spelling and pronunciation of foreign words!

Korea

IN FIGHTING KOREA. (By Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko. Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 3. 2000 words. Excerpts:) Pyongyang— ... In every province—South and North Pyongyang, South and North Hamhung, Chadong, Kangwon—in every district, region, town and settlement, there is almost no family that has not lost a child in the American bombings and strafings.

Among the new crimes of the interventionists in Korea belongs the forcible recruitment of Korean children and adolescents in South Korea for espionage and sabotage in the rear of the People's Army units and the Chinese volunteer detachments. ...

The infanticides from "civilized" America are also making wide use of such methods in Korea: they gather together children from eight to 12 years of age and take them to the front line; during the night they send them to the rear of the People's Army, disguised as "poor refugees," to collect military information. Recently, for example, a large group of children from Seoul and Inchon, whom the Americans sent to the rear of the People's Army, was discovered on small hills on the western sector of the front.

Korean mothers will never forgive the Trumanite infanticides for their monstrous crimes. ...

AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS USE JAPANESE SPECIALISTS IN BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE. (Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 4. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—A special Telepress correspondent reports from Rangoon:

At the command of Gen. Ridgway's staff a group of bacteriological warfare specialists has left Tokyo for Korea to conduct experiments on Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. Two American officers, who recently arrived in Saigon and refused to give their names, told of this. The group of Japanese specialists is headed by three former generals—Shiro Ishi, Yukiro Wakamatsu and Masajo Kitano. This group of Japanese arrived in Korea on a cargo boat provided with all the necessities for bacteriological warfare, including cholera bacteria, gas for causing toxic blood, plague bacteria and other materials. The Japanese are to conduct experiments on Korean and Chinese prisoners of war and to prepare a report on how this bacteriological weapon should be employed in winter warfare.

The experiments are to be conducted on islands in the Yellow and East China Seas. Gen. Shiro Ishi is to inform Gen. Ridgway's staff of the results of his experiments.

Malaya

International Review: COLONIZERS' ALARM. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Dec. 3, p. 4. Complete text:) The press reports that Lyttelton, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived in Malaya. It is not because things are going well that the British Minister has undertaken this long journey overseas. It was occasioned by serious alarm in London and Washington over the intensification of the Malayan patriots' liberation struggle.

Quite recently the British Commissioner-General in Southeast Asia, MacDonald, boasted that the national liberation movement in Malaya and other countries of Southeast Asia had been "halted." However, only a few weeks elapsed, and the British and American reactionary newspapers began to sound the alarm over the situation in Malaya.

At the beginning of November the Observer nervously reported that the "situation in Malaya is now much worse than a year ago." A few days later MacDonald admitted at a press conference in Rangoon that the war in Malaya would evidently not end "for a very long time." In recent weeks the British newspapers have been reporting wearily that "a desperate situation" has arisen in Malaya. Such admissions mean that the imperialists' stubborn attempts to crush the Malayan people's national liberation movement are suffering one defeat after another.

The criminal war against the Malayan people is a link in the general aggressive policy of the Western imperialist powers. The American and British imperialists regard Malaya as their military base in Southeast Asia and as a source of strategic raw materials.

The U.S.A. is giving direct aid to the British armed intervention in Malaya, trying at the same time to strengthen its own position there at Britain's expense. The American monopolies are reaching out greedily for Malayan rubber and tin. At present a special mission from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the U.S. State Department is in Malaya trying to find ways of increasing the export of strategic raw materials from that country. U.S. intrigues in Malaya were markedly intensified after the American-British bloc unleashed the aggressive war in Korea.

British ruling circles have sent an army 135,000 strong, equipped with tanks and aircraft, to Malaya in an attempt to force the freedom-loving Malayan people to their knees. Infuriated by the support the Malayan population is giving the National Liberation Army, the colonizers are taking mass repressive measures against the peaceful inhabitants. According to official British figures, in 1950 alone not less than 500,000 people were driven into special prison camps. Tens of thousands of people are languishing in jails and rotting in exile.

But these dragooning measures by the imperialists have not broken the will of the Malayan patriots to fight. British Gen. Briggs' operation to "comb" the peninsula thoroughly has failed. Military actions by the People's Liberation Army are increasing. According to the latest Reuters reports detachments of the People's Liberation Army are intensifying the struggle in the principalities of Johore, Kedah and other parts of the country.

The British authorities are taking emergency measures in Malaya. The bankrupt Briggs has been replaced. His successor, Gen. Lockhart, has announced that the British government has decided "to do everything" possible to suppress the national movement in this country. Fresh troops are being sent to

* In present-day Wade-Giles system of romanization: Lichin

Malaya. The newspapers report that Lyttelton and MacDonald are drawing up a plan for the "pacification" of Malaya.

But to whatever extraordinary measures the terrified colonizers resort, they will not be able to halt the mighty wave of the national liberation movement which is growing irrepressibly over the vast spaces of the East, from the jungles of Malaya to the shores of the Nile and the western extremities of Africa.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 4, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) A Bulgarian trade delegation, headed by Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Mr. D. Ganev, arrived in Moscow for talks on trade between the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria in 1952.

The delegation was met by officials of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade and members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia

PLENARY SESSION OF CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—The Czechoslovak newspapers reported Dec. 7 that a plenary session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee was held Dec. 6, 1951, in Prague, at which all Communist members of the government, all chairmen and first secretaries of province Party committees and also heads of divisions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee were present. Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky chaired the meeting.

Klement Gottwald, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, made a speech at the plenary session and was warmly greeted by those present.

Klement Gottwald reported on Rudolf Slansky's treason, on Slansky's leading role in the anti-Party and anti-state plot, and on certain internal Party questions.

Klement Gottwald proposed that in connection with Rudolf Slansky's anti-state activity the Central Committee relieve him of Party duties and expel him from the Party.

In conclusion Klement Gottwald called on the Party to close its ranks tighter and take up the great constructive tasks facing the Party with new strength. The members of the Central Committee stood up and replied to this call with enthusiastic applause.

Twenty-two people took part in the debates. Those who spoke comprehensively discussed and exposed the criminal activity of Slansky in various spheres of work. Several comrades criticized themselves for lack of vigilance and stated that they were guilty of not having rebuffed Slansky's wrecking activity.

Then the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party unanimously approved the measures that had been taken in relation to Rudolf Slansky, who had been shown to be the leader of a plot within the Party and to have consciously permitted the wrecking activity of various hostile criminal groups. The Central Committee unanimously passed a resolution to remove Rudolf Slansky from all Party posts and to expel him from the ranks of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Then the Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution to reinforce the Presidium and enlarge the Political Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Antonin Novotny was elected to the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The number of members of the Political Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was increased to eight. Vaclav Kopecky and Antonin Novotny were elected as the new members to the Political Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

A new Party Control Commission was unanimously elected at the plenary session composed of: Chairman Jan Garus, members Oldrich Ruzicka, Ludevit Benada, Edward Tuma, Frantisek Porkat, candidates for membership Josef Jonas (senior) and Josef Svoboda.

Antonin Zapotocky made the concluding speech at the plenary session. He summed up the results of the discussion and remarked on the importance of the Party's actions, which had enabled such a hidden and crafty enemy as Slansky to be exposed.

Zapotocky related a number of Slansky's wrecking methods, pointing out that Slansky had tried to change the nature of the Party and to create an atmosphere favorable to the work of wreckers on a wide scale. Zapotocky observed that it was essential to correct those who had been corrupted by Slansky's methods and to expose those who had been deliberate wreckers.

We have strength and good will enough to do this, said Zapotocky. We shall rely on our alliance with the Soviet Union, borrow from the experience of Comrade Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We shall rely on the firm leadership of our Comrade Gottwald and thus carry out our tasks and our aims, fulfill the leading role of the Communist Party and build socialism in our country.

Zapotocky's concluding speech was met with the unanimous approval of those present at the plenary session.

SPEECH BY KLEMENT GOTTWALD AT PLENARY SESSION OF CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 3. 3900 words. Condensed text:) Prague (Tass)—Klement Gottwald, Chairman of the Communist Party, made a report at the Dec. 6 plenary session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

K. Gottwald said: Just three months ago, on Sept. 6, 1951, the question of Rudolf Slansky was discussed along with other questions at a plenary session of our Party's Central Committee.

The result of the discussion was that Rudolf Slansky was relieved of his duties as General Secretary of the Party. This happened because Slansky had not acquitted himself well in this post, because he was not capable of performing these duties. This happened because, during the time Slansky was carrying out the duties of General Secretary of the Party, a relatively large number of out-and-out agents of internal and external enemies of the Party and the republic penetrated into various guiding bodies of the Party and the state. This happened because, during the time Slansky was carrying out his duties as General Secretary his incorrect policy on the question of cadres and on the organizational question and the incorrect methods of his work led to a weakening of the Party's effectiveness, to the violation of its unity, to the danger of a second guiding center being formed; this created the objective conditions facilitating subversive and plotting activity by out-and-out enemies of the Party and the state.

But with all this, three months ago we had no evidence to convict Rudolf Slansky himself of being an outright enemy of the Party and the state. Therefore we saw in his activity only a number of defects and errors in the matter of cadres, organizational questions and in his methods of work, a number of grievous and serious defects and errors, however, without malicious, outright, anti-Party and anti-state intention. Basing itself on this evaluation of Slansky's activity—and we had no grounds at that time, I repeat, for a different judgment—the Party Central Committee came to the conclusion that Slansky could no longer remain General Secretary of the Party, and relieved him of these duties. However, the Central Committee nevertheless did not wish to and could not finally write Slansky off at that time, but considered it necessary to give him the opportunity of working in another sector so that he could prove that his former errors had served as a lesson and that he had drawn the necessary conclusions from them for his work in another sector—hence the second part of the Central Committee's decree on the Slansky affair, i.e., the part dealing with his transfer to work in the government.

That is how matters stood on Sept. 6, 1951. What new developments have there been since that time? What new evidence have we received since then?

We noted above all that Slansky was not working at his new post as he had promised at the September plenary session of the Central Committee. He was doing his work negligently; he brought with him to his new post the same bad methods of work; grouping around himself his closest supporters, he attempted to transfer them to his new department and to create a kind of special center out of them in the office of the presidium of

the government—and this behind the back of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. While investigating the activity of various previously unmasked groups of plotters and all the circumstances connected with this, new and previously unknown facts were brought to light. These newly revealed facts showed Slansky to have taken a direct, active and, one may say, guiding part in the anti-Party and anti-state plot, the exposing and gradual liquidation of which started a year ago with the arrest of the traitor and spy, Sling. In addition a new and very important circumstance was brought to light, which, as it were from the other side, completed the true picture of Slansky's role—namely, we received irrefutable proof of the fact that the Western imperialists' intelligence service agencies were preparing Rudolf Slansky's flight to the West. All this together led to Slansky's being immediately relieved of his post in the government and subjected to preliminary confinement.

Thus, an investigation based on the new facts is now being held. Everyone will understand that it is impossible at this time to publish the details of the investigation which is going on. However, those members of the Party and those responsible Party officials who knew Slansky well could be of great service in the investigation. They can and should help by putting concrete facts relating to Slansky's former activity at the disposal of the Central Committee.

It will also be expedient if at today's plenary session of the Central Committee we look back a little, bearing in mind the new facts which were still unknown to us in September, 1951. It is now clear that from Sling, Svermova, Clementis and the other traitors the chain of betrayal stretches to Slansky. ... The unmasking of Slansky confirms and shows once again the serious danger which confronted the Party, the state and the people. ...

The report of the unmasking and arrest of Slansky met with the full approval of the Party and non-Party public. Since the publication of this report the Central Committee has been receiving every day, from all parts of the republic, hundreds of resolutions from Party organizations, collectives of enterprises, institutions, and the inhabitants of villages, expressing their approval. ...

In the enemy camp the news of Slansky's unmasking and arrest aroused anxiety and confusion. The foreign masters of our internal traitors clearly understand that a good trump was snatched from their hands. Of course they cannot admit this openly and therefore they attempt to muddy the waters still more. Their loudspeakers spew forth floods of lying and provocational "information" and suppositions. Among other things, they try to make people believe that here, after the Slansky incident, no one is certain of his fate. It is not true, gentlemen! In Czechoslovakia every honest person and every honest citizen is completely sure of his fate and of his future. Those who are not completely sure and who must fear the morrow are your stooges, your agents. For them the Slansky incident is really a serious warning.

That is all that directly bears on the Rudolf Slansky affair for the moment.

However, the Central Committee must call the attention of the entire Party, of all its organizations, officials and members of the Party, to certain questions and tasks which arise in connection with this affair.

It would be an error to imagine that the struggle against enemy agents who have made their nest both inside and outside the Party is ended with the arrest of Slansky and those of his accomplices who have been unmasked to date. We know by experience that the enemy does not surrender the positions he has gained without a fight. We also know by experience that the enemy struggles obstinately to regain his lost positions. This means that the struggle against enemy elements inside and outside the Party is not a single act but a constant, daily task. But in carrying on this daily struggle against the enemy agents we must beware of at least two harmful errors and extremes. Above all, we must not put everyone under suspicion. Even when suspicion arises, we must not act in a rash and irrational manner but soberly and wisely so as not to pull up the wheat along with the weeds and cockles. On the other hand, we must not lament or feel lost when the weeds have been found and are being cleared away, however thickly they were sown and however high they had grown. By destroying them, i.e., the weeds, we are merely helping the wheat. This is how it is with the Party also. The Party becomes stronger if it systematically and tirelessly purges itself of alien, hostile growths and is not afraid at the right moment to expose the alien, the bad, the poisonous plant, however deeply it has infected the crop. ...

... As a prerequisite for carrying out more of their dark designs the enemy and his agents are trying, above all, to undermine the Party's effectiveness and power of attraction.

How is it possible under our conditions to undermine the Party's effectiveness and power of attraction? This can be done, above all, by destroying its ideological and political unity, by destroying its fidelity to the Leninist-Stalinist teaching, its fidelity to the Soviet Union and to our Comrade Stalin. And one cannot fail to see that the traitors and plotters of all types and breeds, notwithstanding their differences of origin and all the existing minor contradictions among them, have been unanimous on this point. To root out, to tear out and constantly to be tearing out from the root all the shoots of this poisonous growth, wherever they appear—this is the duty of the Party and of each of its members. ...

In general, the honest comrades of our entire Party and of all its primary organizations must be clear in their minds on the fact that we are not living in an isolated world but are surrounded by cruel, sworn, deadly enemies who stop short of nothing in order to restore the capitalist "paradise" and—its inevitable consequence—hell for the proletariat. ...

One of the main, if not the main, tactics of the class enemy in his attempt to undermine the Party's effectiveness and power of attraction is to sow mistrust among the members and the leaders of the Party, and to destroy Party discipline. The enemy knows well that the effectiveness and battleworthiness of the Communist Party require mutual trust among all parts of the Party from top to bottom and from bottom to top. The enemy knows well that the Leninist-Stalinist principle of democratic centralism in the organization of the Communist Party ensures this harmony. Therefore, it is not surprising that all enemy agents at all times and at every step have acted against this principle. This should be a lesson and a warning to all of us, because everything the enemy wants is bad. What must we do? The Party leadership, applying the Leninist-Stalinist teaching to our concrete conditions, always bearing in mind the final goal of building socialism in our country, must, in defining their tactics, pay careful attention to the voices not only of the organizations and members of the Party but also of the broad masses in the city and countryside. In this, of course, the Party leadership must have a critical approach; it must be able to distinguish which views are progressive and which—under the influence of the enemy's past and present whispering campaign—are reactionary. The Party leadership should heed the progressive views and should in fitting manner reject and suppress the reactionary views. In a word, in all their decisions the guiding bodies of the Party should be guided by the rule: measure the wood twice before you cut.

Of course, even with the best will in the world and the greatest capabilities among the Party leadership, one cannot expect its decisions to be always "to the liking" of all Party members. Neither can one demand, particularly today, that all the Party's decisions be widely promulgated in advance. In many cases this would be just what our enemies want. It follows from this that the Party leadership is frequently obliged to pass decrees which Party organizations and members can only learn about afterwards.

Can it be said in such cases that the Party leadership is violating the principle of internal Party democracy?

By no means! The leadership is there in order to direct the Party and to take the necessary decisions at all times and under any conditions. All this is quite clear to those old Communists who lived through periods of semilegal and illegal existence under capitalism. It is necessary that this now be clear to all Party organizations, officials and members. A Communist never believes blindly. If he possesses a sound class instinct, if, apart from this, he is equipped with a knowledge of the foundations of Leninist-Stalinist teaching and possesses a minimum of ability to apply this teaching in given circumstances and under given conditions, if, finally, he has over him the Party leaders, tempered in the struggle for the overthrow

of the domination of the bourgeoisie and for the seizure of power by the working class, such a Communist will, without hesitation, always uphold and carry out the decisions of the guiding bodies of the Party, even if these bodies are not able to consult with him in advance on their decisions.

Closely linked with the question of Party discipline is, I should say, the question of the state discipline of our comrades—organizations, officials and members. The People's Democratic Republic has decentralized the state administration to a considerable extent. It has conferred tremendous, unprecedented powers on the local, district and province agencies of the state administration. Powers, however, are closely connected with the corresponding responsibility, and from this there follows what I have already called state discipline.

The same applies also to our economic, commercial and financial bodies, to the agricultural cooperatives, the cultural institutions, the public health agencies, to scientific institutions, to the field of art, in a word, to all sectors of our public life. What am I getting at here?

I am getting at the fact that certain responsible people in our state, economic and other institutions apparently assume that the laws, orders and directives of the higher bodies do not apply to them. One cannot fail to see that these and similar Trotskyite-anarchist tendencies have been brought in and are being brought in to our public life by the direct agents of the enemy. Everyone to whom this applies must therefore understand all the more thoroughly and all the more quickly that the people's democratic state and its government can no longer allow violations of state discipline in our public life by anyone at all. The laws in our republic are made for everyone!

I conclude, Comrades.

The Presidium of the Central Committee is, in addition to the previous proposal, introducing another one to the effect that the Central Committee should, in view of Rudolf Slansky's anti-state activity, dismiss him from the posts he holds in the Party and should expel him from the Party. I assume that this is the wish of the entire Party. And I do not doubt that the Central Committee will make the right decision.

I anticipate this correct decision and I make an appeal from this platform to all the organizations, officials and members of the Party: Comrades! Casting aside and repudiating the traitors who have sold themselves—however high the posts and ranks under which they conceal themselves—unite firmly and closely around the Central Committee of your own Communist Party! March on with closed ranks to the new struggle for the fulfillment of our great constructive tasks! We promise each other that, notwithstanding all obstacles, notwithstanding all resistance from the enemies, but with the help of all men of goodwill, we shall transform our republic into a happy motherland for the working people of city and countryside! Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin and under the direction of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia we were victorious in February, 1948. Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin and under the direction of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia we shall crown our February victory with the building of socialism in our country!

After the conclusion of K. Gottwald's report those taking part in the plenary session rose from their places and gave him a stormy, prolonged ovation. Cries burst forth in the hall: "Long live Comrade Gottwald!"

Finland

VIGILANCE OF FINNISH WORKING PEOPLE. (By Staff Correspondent N. Dedkov. Izvestia, Dec. 8, p. 3. 950 words. Condensed text:) Helsinki— ... All kinds of representatives and advisers from the North Atlantic alliance are visiting Finland for the umpteenth year. The aim of these "missionaries" is clear: to strengthen further the ties with reactionary Finnish circles, to assist in the fascistization and militarization of Finland and also in propaganda for war and the "American way of life."

In direct violation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid with the Soviet Union, Finnish reaction is busy under various pretexts, in "restoring" military departments and carrying out measures for the so-called "defense of the population." However the Finnish working people are standing vigilantly on guard for peace. They see very clearly that the organization for the "defense of the population" which is being planned is to be divided, army style, into companies, which are being given automobiles and radio stations for technical equipment, that this organization is based on prewar legislation dating from fascist times and thus is a clear violation of the peace treaty. Under pressure of public opinion official government agencies have had to admit the truth of these accusations. Instructions followed that the reserve corps for the defense of the population is to be suspended for the time being, since a committee is being formed to draw up legislation to correspond with present conditions.

However this official prohibition was only a screen, behind which various military units are continuing to be set up as an accomplished fact. ...

The experts in war hysteria and anti-Soviet slander are not lagging behind the reactionary Finnish military men. The press belonging to Erkko, the newspaper king of Finland, "marked" the month of Finnish-Soviet friendship by publishing a new series of slanderous stories about the Teheran Conference, and N. Teerimjaki, Fagerholm's former secretary and now editor of the newspaper Kansan Lehti, showered the American magazine Collier's with compliments. This magazine aroused the indignation and dissatisfaction of all progressive mankind by its "atomic" issue.

The Finnish peace partisans are exposing the aggressive steps of the reactionary circles. They see—for it cannot be concealed—how, under the convenient pretext of preparing for the Olympic Games, airfields are being built for the heavy aircraft carrying "guests," and how a new highway is being built between Turku and Helsinki for the convenience of "travelers." ...

The Finnish people are insistently demanding peace and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and all peace-loving countries. Broader and broader sections of the Finnish people are being drawn into the noble struggle for peace, bread and democracy.

NEAR EAST

Egypt

International Review: WILL OF EGYPTIAN PEOPLE. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Dec. 3, p. 4. Complete text:) The British government, with the obvious support of the U.S. government, is continuing to extend the scale of its aggressive actions in Egypt. The Suez Canal zone is full of British troops and this vitally important part of Egypt has in fact been cut off from the rest of the country. The press reports the transfer of fresh British troops to the Canal zone. A considerable number of British naval vessels have been sent into Egyptian territorial waters. In the occupied areas the British troops are subjecting the peaceful civilian population to arbitrary rule and violence.

In describing the actions of the British imperialists, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Salah el-Din Pasha stated in his speech at the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly: "This is a real war which is being waged against Egypt by a country still claiming to be our ally." Another Egyptian delegate legitimately asked Acheson and Eden during the discussion in the Political Committee on the declaration by the three Western powers, which contains pharisaical phrases about peace, how these assurances about the peaceful nature of the three-power proposals could be reconciled with the conduct of the British troops in the Suez Canal zone?

In an endeavor to justify their aggressive actions in Egypt, the British government recently published a so-called White Paper, in which the striving of the Egyptian people to put an end to the long domination of the British colonizers is declared to be an "inordinate demand."

The British imperialists' criminal actions have aroused deep indignation among all sections of the Egyptian population. In the struggle to drive out the foreign aggressors, a united front of the patriotic forces of the country is being set up, a united front of the forces which place the national interests of their motherland above the foreign imperialists' tips and promises.

The Egyptian patriots are organizing armed self-defense detachments to oppose the occupiers. Tens of thousands of Egyptian workers have stopped work in the Suez Canal zone. Dock workers are refusing to unload British ships. Merchants are boycotting British buyers.

The activity of the masses is increasing in the course of the liberation struggle. As has already been reported, on the "Day of National Struggle" over 1,000,000 people took part in demonstrations in Cairo alone. The movement for the unity of the Nile Valley and for the evacuation of British troops is growing in the Sudan. In Khartoum and certain other places in the Sudan strikes are breaking out among workers employed by the British armed forces. In all the towns and settlements on the banks of the Nile the demand rings out: "British, get out of our country! Down with the Middle East Command!"

The masses in Egypt are not letting themselves be deceived by the lying assertions of American and British politicians about the "defensive" aims of the Middle East Command. The British imperialists' long domination in Egypt and the American aggressors' stubborn endeavors to turn the countries of the Near and Middle East into their military bases are giving the peoples of Egypt and other Arab countries sufficient grounds for a vigilant attitude toward the imperialists' intrigues.

Recent events in Syria show that in their attempt to realize their far-reaching aggressive plans the imperialists do not hesitate to overthrow governments which fail to show particular zeal in supporting the idea of the Middle East Command. In these circumstances the masses in Egypt and the other Arab countries are intensifying the struggle against the Anglo-American warmongers' efforts to catch the countries of the Near and Middle East in the snare known as the Middle East Command.

The movement for peace and independence which is growing stronger in Egypt testifies to the growth in the national consciousness of the peoples of the Near and Middle East. It shows that the masses in these countries are beginning to play a more and more active role in the struggle of the peace-loving forces against the Anglo-American imperialists' military preparations.

Iran

INFLUX OF AMERICAN ADVISERS INTO IRAN. (Pravda, Dec. 3, p. 3; Izvestia, Dec. 4, p. 4. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—Telepress communicates from Teheran that the newspaper Keihan reported Nov. 28: "There are 35 American advisers in Iran at present and their number will be increased to 120 in the near future. These American 'advisers' control the majority of the key Iranian government institutions directly or indirectly."

FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE.—From the Iranian Press. (By L. Karpov. Trud, Dec. 7, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) This year the Iranian capital has witnessed many popular mass meetings. Beginning in February there has not been a single month which has not been marked by powerful demonstrations. As many as 100,000 people took part in a number of them. ...

The ordinary people of Iran have had the opportunity of being convinced by their own experience that the American imperialists are the same arrant enemies of freedom and independence of the peoples as the British imperialists. The transatlantic capitalists' mass import of American goods, under the flag of "aid," has already led to a curtailment of the national industry of Iran, to a catastrophic increase in unemployment and to the ruin of tens of thousands of artisans. According to official statistics published in the magazine Bankmelli, more than 40% of all the goods imported into Iran are American. Moreover, the goods being imported are precisely those made by the national industry, by the textile industry first of all, which is the country's main branch of industry. As a result of this ten large textile factories in Isfahan have closed down or have considerably cut production; many small employers in Yezd have been ruined; and tens of thousands of working people have been put out of work. As the newspaper Mehr-e-Iran notes, at present the number of people who have been deprived of a means of existence in the country is up to 1,000,000. In Teheran alone there are 100,000 unemployed.

As a result of imperialist domination in Iran inflation is increasing yearly. The newspaper Nevid Azadi reports that the amount of money in circulation has increased 7.9 times since 1938 and that the prices on import goods have risen 563%. All this is condemning not only the unemployed but also the people who have work to starvation and poverty. ...

The Teheran workers and their families live in evil-smelling holes. Reports are appearing more and more frequently in the Iranian newspapers on the exceptionally bad conditions of the peasantry, which constitutes 80% of the whole population. Sixty per cent of the peasants have been entirely deprived of land and 20% of the peasants have less than a hectare apiece. ...

It is not surprising that the Iranian people are determined to liberate themselves once and for all from the imperialist plunderers who are robbing and tormenting their country. The working class is selflessly struggling for the vital rights, the freedom and independence of Iran. In the last year alone 500,000 working people took part in various strikes. ...

The powerful growth of the Iranian people's anti-imperialist struggle is shown by the tremendous success the campaign for a peace pact among the five great powers has had in the country. ...

... Hatred is growing in the country for the predatory American imperialists who are torturing the long-suffering people of Korea and who, together with the British imperialists, are counting on repressing and robbing the peoples of Iran, Egypt and the other countries of the Near and Far East. The representatives of the most varied strata of the population angrily condemn the transatlantic imperialists who supported British claims to Iranian oil in the Security Council. At the same time the press, the progressive Deputies in the Majlis and certain representatives of the government are publicly expressing their gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support of Iran in its struggle for its inalienable rights.

Public opinion in Iran decisively condemns the atrocities of the American-British interventionists in Korea. An American film was recently shown in the two largest motion picture theaters in Teheran. Its object was to advertise the adventurists' army in Korea. The owners of the theaters, however, were soon obliged to stop showing this film because the audience expressed its stormy indignation and left the theater in an organized way.

The facts prove irrefutably that the Iranian people have firmly decided to defend their freedom and to end once and for all the dominance of the predatory imperialists. Threats, intrigues and backstage maneuvers can no longer make the ordinary people of Iran deviate from the path they have chosen—the path of peace, democracy and national independence.

Syria

WHAT HAPPENED IN SYRIA. (By G. Osipov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Dec. 5, p. 4. Complete text:) On Wednesday, Nov. 28, the inhabitants of the Syrian capital, Damascus, learned that a new military coup d'état, the fourth in the past three years, had taken place in the republic. It had become known only the evening before that the month-old government crisis had finally ended and that a government headed by Maarouf Dawalibi had been formed. Then this new government was imprisoned in the Mezza Fortress. Col. Shishekly, Chief of Staff of the Syrian Army, had seized power in the country.

The new dictator stated first that he would act "by constitutional methods" and then dictated an ultimatum to the President of the Republic, Hashim Atassi, demanding the "voluntary" retirement of the arrested Prime Minister and the dissolution of Parliament. Since this demand concerned persons who were in fact imprisoned, Shishekly decided that it was not really worth waiting for a reply. Surely he, brave colonel, could be President, and Prime Minister and commander of the army, and replace Parliament and all its Deputies in his own person!

And so on Dec. 2 Col. Shishekly signed a decree as President of the Supreme Military Council of Syria, which announced that all the presidential powers and all legislative and executive authority in the country were now invested in Col. Shishekly,

President of the Supreme Military Council. The "legislature's" first act was a decree dissolving Parliament.

The Syrians are already used to such hurried changes in the "powers that be," and in such cases confine themselves to the question: whose coup d'état is it—is it British or American? Everyone knows that Col. Shishekly and similar military adventurers are only pawns in the Middle Eastern chess game between the imperialists of Britain and the U.S.A.

The Syrians remember well how Col. Husni ez Zaim effected a coup d'état in March, 1949. At first he was obviously a British colonel, for the British Minister in Damascus was pulling the strings behind his back. Husni ez Zaim was put into power in order to prevent the American Aramco oil monopoly from getting hold of Syria and squeezing out its British junior partner in the person of the British oil monopoly, the Iraq Petroleum Co.

However, Col. Husni ez Zaim soon decided that it would be more profitable for him to orientate himself to the American dollar than to the devalued British pound sterling. This "brilliant" idea did not occur to the enterprising colonel without help from Washington's "unofficial" plenipotentiary and Rockefeller's official agent, Max Thornburg, who always appears wherever there is a smell of oil and blood in the air.

Thus Husni ez Zaim became an American colonel with lightning speed and signed an agreement with the United States for an American pipeline to be laid across Syrian territory. But while Max Thornburg went off to arrange some "oil business" in Iran, his newly fledged "godchild," Husni ez Zaim, was shot. The fact was that the intelligence service gentlemen from London could not accept such a dirty trick by their dear allies. A certain Col. Henawi was let loose on the stage and executed a second military putsch in Damascus, removing Col. Husni ez Zaim, who had deserted to the Americans, from the game.

The only event which marked British Col. Henawi's short stay in power was that he succeeded in acquiring the rank of general for himself. As for the "union" of Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and other Arab countries under the scepter of British imperialism, which was planned by his masters in London, Henawi did not succeed in effecting these long-meditated plans.

"No, you won't get it!" thought Acheson's assistant for the Near East and Africa, Mr. George McGhee, in Washington. "Allies are allies, but the Near East will be ours!" and he set out on a tour of the Near and Middle Eastern countries. The American spy-general William Donovan turned up in his tracks on every occasion.

We do not know what was said at the secret conversations between George McGhee and Gen. Donovan and the American Minister in Damascus. But it is well known that Henawi's supporters were overthrown as a result of a third military coup d'état and that Gen. Henawi himself was shot, just like his predecessor. This time power was seized in the country by Col. Adib Shishekly, already known to us from recent events, and who in accordance with the imperialist law of succession was evidently an "American colonel." The Cairo newspaper Al Kateb, commenting on the events in Syria, stated: "The coup d'état serves the imperialist powers' purposes and interests, which they have been striving to carry out in Syria and other Arab countries."

When he had taken control of the Syrian Army, Col. Shishekly offered the politicians the uneasy chair of Prime Minister of Syria. After this the Syrian Cabinet was changed several times in the course of a year. At the beginning of November the current Prime Minister, Hasan Hakin, resigned; he had frequently advocated Syria's joining the "Western bloc."

The fact is that the events developing in Iran and Egypt have prevented the imperialists and their agents from turning Syria into small change for the oil trusts of the U.S.A. and Britain. Under the onslaught of the Syrian masses, who rose up to struggle for their independence, following the example of the Iranians and the Egyptians, the American-British spy rings have had to withdraw temporarily into the shadows. The persons "tried out" in the Anglo-American game did not prove suitable, since the Syrian people decisively opposed the inclusion of the country in the so-called "Middle East Command," which is a branch of the aggressive Atlantic bloc.

Meetings, demonstrations and strikes have swept the whole country. The working people of Syria demanded that the imperialist agents be driven from the country, that negotiations of any kind with the warmongers be ended, that the enslaving agreements with the oil monopolies be annulled. Under these circumstances formation of a new government was finally entrusted to the former Syrian Minister of Economics, Maarouf Dawalibi, known for his anti-imperialist speeches against the oppression of the Arab countries by the U.S. and British monopolies.

Such a turn of events of course did not suit either the American or the British colonizers, rivals in the plunder of the Near Eastern countries, but who act together when it is a question of suppressing the liberty of the Arab peoples and unleashing a new war.

That is why the "American Colonel" Adib Shishekly has again appeared on the scene.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

MEN WHO BOSS BONN GOVERNMENT. (By Staff Correspondent P. Naumov. Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Berlin— ... The defeat of imperialist Germany in two world wars has taught Adenauer nothing. The Messrs. Adenauers are openly proclaiming revenge and are feverishly preparing to carry out this revenge. In Stuttgarter Zeitung one of Adenauer's associates recently told of his intimate talks with the "Chancellor." "He (Adenauer) wishes to restore the empire of Charlemagne (!), although he does not say so openly," the author of the article writes.

Franz Blücher, "Vice-Chancellor" and "Minister for Marshall Plan Affairs," does not attempt to cover up his past with a "Christian" phrase, as Adenauer does. Blücher is Chairman of the so-called Free Democratic Party—the second of the ruling parties in Bonn. This party also protects the interests of the West German industrialists. ...

Also characteristic of the Bonn government is the figure of Robert Lehr, Minister of the Interior. Today this title is being more and more frequently supplemented by "hangman," "jailer," "the Himmler of Bonn." ...

It is difficult to find a man in the Bonn Cabinet and the departments subordinated to it who is not connected in one way or another with the Ruhr military-industrial circles or who has not stained his career by close collaboration with the Hitlerite regime. In Lehr's ministry, for instance, 12 of the 13 leading posts are held by generals of Hitler's General Staff.

The "Ministry of External Affairs," headed by Adenauer himself, presents the same picture. Not long ago Frankfurter Rundschau published a series of articles on this fascist preserve. It turned out that all the leading posts in the ministry are held by prominent Nazis, accomplices of Ribbentrop. ...

We have not yet mentioned Theodor Heuss, "President" of the Bonn Republic. In the first decade of our century he was already appearing in the press as a fervent advocate of the "Drang nach Osten" policy. Subsequently Goebbels had much pleasure in republishing in his own newspaper, Das Reich, Heuss's articles of that time. As a Reichstag Deputy, Heuss voted for giving Hitler power in 1933. When the German fascist troops poured into Poland, Heuss appealed to Britain and France to open the way "to the East" to the Germans. The long-standing dream of Heuss, as also of Adenauer, is to unite the Ruhr coal and the Lorraine mines into one military-industrial cartel. The present fuss over the Washington-dictated "Schuman Plan" suits the leaders of this revanchist clique perfectly.

Schumacher and his henchmen are officially considered the "opposition" to the policy of Adenauer, Heuss and Co. However, this mask can deceive no one. The revanchism of the Schumacherites is even more malignant. Even the New York Herald Tribune stated recently that Schumacher is a "fanatical nationalist." ...

The Bonn band of revanchists are people of the past. The German people do not intend to return to their hated past. The future of Germany belongs to the democratic forces struggling for a united, independent, peace-loving, democratic German state.

ADENAUER ON TOUR IN LONDON. (By V. Mayevsky. Pravda, Dec. 9, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:) London— ... The question of the inclusion of Western Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc was decided in Washington and discussed in Paris and Rome. But the more this question is decided, the more obvious it becomes that it remains undecided, since it is being decided upon without the masters of the situation—without the peoples of Germany and the European countries. The differences of opinion on this question and on other questions connected with the preparations for a new war are becoming more evident within the camp of the warmongers themselves.

Recent statements by British government representatives at international gatherings of the aggressors showed that despite repeated promises in the past the Conservatives are not hurrying to join in the "Schuman Plan," in the European army and in the European federation, preferring to wait and to bargain. "It is becoming clear," notes the Conservative Yorkshire Post, "that the fate of this plan (the European army) may depend on Britain's attitude." Britain's attitude is arousing great anxiety in Washington where it is feared that this may entail, if not the breakdown, at any rate a delay in the realization of American plans. Adenauer has come to London to test the ground.

To judge from fragmentary statements in the British press, there is a "crib" in Adenauer's trunk to help him carry on talks in the British capital.

First of all Adenauer was charged with the job of trying to convince the British Ministers that under no circumstances should Britain fail to join the European army or at any rate should not declaim that she prefers to remain outside it.

The Scotsman reports that Adenauer is interested in Britain's attitude on the proposed "revocation" of the occupation statute in Western Germany and the conclusion of an agreement similar to the so-called peace treaty with Japan. Finally, the Bonn "Chancellor" is demanding support for the revanchist plans of the West German puppets, who are making claims to land belonging to Poland since time immemorial and he is striving, as a matter of primary importance, for an assurance that Britain will in no event agree to the demilitarization of Germany. The Bonn "Chancellor" does not desire the unification of Germany, not only because this is not the wish of his American patrons. He has a blind fear of such a unification because, as the Manchester Guardian notes, "unification would be a nail in the coffin of his government."

There is no doubt as to the real meaning of Adenauer's claim. It is the long-familiar policy of turning Western Germany into a springboard for the unleashing of an aggressive war against the democratic countries, in the interests of the American monopolists. The British ruling circles do not dissociate themselves from these plans. But as always, Britain wants to get a good price for supporting them, the more so since she does so at some risk. "If we allow the Germans to have guns, who can be sure against whom they will turn them," warns the Daily Express.

There are reasons for Adenauer's being chosen in Washington to be broker in the Anglo-American bargaining. British ruling circles may not have a great interest in Adenauer, since they have a reliable agent in Western Germany in the person of Schumacher, whose shadow, in the words of the Manchester Guardian, "will be invisibly present at Adenauer's talks with Churchill." But Britain is very much interested in strengthening its position in the Bonn Republic, which is in fact being destroyed by the Americans' high-handed methods in Bonn. This alone can explain the lavish welcome the British ruling circles have arranged for a man with whom they have not been on good terms for a long time.

At a time when Britain's economy, shattered by the Marshall Plan and by the unparalleled arms race, is progressively cracking, the British government is anxious to soften the blows of West German competition. The Daily Graphic states that Adenauer is ready to hold "economic consultations in order to avoid ruinous competition between German and British goods on the world markets." Judging from everything however, the British government is beginning to settle this question tête-á-tête, putting the notorious Schuman Plan aside for the time being. Britain evidently wants in this way to obtain concessions in the import of German raw materials and all scrap iron, which is regulated by the American bosses in Western Germany.

The British authorities' main task in the negotiations with Adenauer is to sound out the possibilities for contact between the two parties.

The French ruling circles are not at all enthusiastic about Adenauer's visit to London. Churchill is making use of this fact and is going to Paris, so to say, to "clarify relations." The negotiations in Paris, like those with Adenauer, are, in the opinion of British ruling circles, to eliminate the danger of Britain's "isolation" and create for Churchill the reputation of "Ambassador of Europe" at the forthcoming negotiations in Washington.

Thus Adenauer's negotiations in London are a kind of prelude for larger scale bargaining between the U.S.A. and Britain in Washington.

The future will show in detail the results of the London negotiations by the American agent Adenauer, but the main purport of the Bonn puppet's visit to the British Isles is obvious. It is one more step on the road to restoring German militarism, on the road to preparing a new war.

Whatever kind of a reception the British authorities arrange for the Bonn puppet, the reception given him by the British people speaks for itself. ...

On the second day of Adenauer's stay in London he went to the residence of the British Prime Minister on Downing Street. Several hundred people met him at the entrance with shouts of: "Adenauer, go home!" Hundreds of leaflets flew through the air. ...

This was the way the British people met Adenauer, that pitiful puppet of the American warmongers.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) A German Democratic Republic trade delegation, headed by the Minister of Foreign and German Trade, Mr. Handke, arrived in Moscow for talks on clarifying and adding to the lists of mutual deliveries in 1952 in accordance with the Long-Term Agreement Between the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic of Sept. 27, 1951.

The delegation was met by officials of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade and of the German Democratic Republic Diplomatic Mission in the U.S.S.R. B. P. Martynov, U.S.S.R. trade representative in the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Moscow at the same time.

WESTERN EUROPE

France

ON BRINK OF BANKRUPTCY. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) Paris—Pleven's government called for a vote of confidence in Parliament not long before the Rome session of the North Atlantic Council. The results of the vote clearly showed the instability of the government's position. They received a majority of 18 votes. Two hundred forty-six Deputies voted for the government, 228 against, 118 abstained and some of the Deputies did not take part in the voting at all. ...

In order to understand the Parliamentary situation which has arisen it would be expedient to analyze the latest figures on France's economic position, which was the subject of discussion in Parliament when Pleven was obliged to ask for a vote of confidence in order to force his "majority" to support the government's policy.

Let us observe first of all that France is now in an unparalelled situation: she is unable to estimate her budget for 1952 accurately because her American guardians have not yet decided what subsidy they will give their vassals for carrying out the arms race.

While the notorious "committee of wise men," headed by Harriman, is rummaging through the voluminous reports from the satellites, who are calling plaintively for help; while the Wall Street businessmen are considering whether it is more profitable to provide money for the formation of a "crack

European army" or to speed up the direct restoration of Hitlerite divisions; while these things are going on the French Ministers are sitting despondently by the empty safes in the Treasury waiting for the verdict. ...

What does Mayer's government program consist of? In the first place, he plans to increase the already heavy taxation on the French people by 200,000,000,000 francs; to this must be added the recent increase in taxes on tobacco and gasoline. In order to get a clear idea of what this means for the French people, it must be borne in mind that each family will pay an average of 27,000 francs more in taxes in 1952 than they did in 1951. Moreover the guaranteed monthly wage in France is less than 20,000 francs.

In the second place, it has been decided to "introduce order" into the nationalized enterprises; this means a far-reaching revision of the statute on these enterprises, whose former owners dream of getting them back, and the closing down of a number of nationalized works, factories and pits and the mass dismissal of workers.

In the third place, it is planned to revise the social insurance system which was introduced in France after its liberation from the Hitlerite yoke, thanks to the efforts of the Communists who formed part of the government between 1944 and 1947.

In the fourth place, it has been decided to cut down sharply on capital investments in civilian construction. The already cut plan for civilian construction in 1952 is now being reduced by two-thirds.

In the fifth place, it is intended to reduce imports from the so-called dollar area. ...

All these draconian measures will lead directly to a sharp reduction in output in those enterprises which have hitherto worked on imported raw materials, to increased unemployment, to shortages of goods and to the introduction of a rationing system.

The French bourgeois press, trying to encourage its readers, recently announced with an inordinate amount of clamor that the U.S.A. was alleged to have decided to "save" France and grant her aid to the amount of $600,000,000. But on closer examination it appeared that only a small part of this American "aid" will be for financing the import of goods from the U.S.A.; the American dollars will mainly go to cover the expenses incurred by the American occupation of France—the construction of airfields, storehouses, roads, etc. ...

The reasons for the growing impoverishment of the French people are clear to all; even bourgeois propaganda is unable to conceal them any longer. Everyone realizes the reasons for this phenomenon. Everyone understands that France has been ruined by the American imperialists, who have imposed first an economic and now a political yoke on it. It is equally clear that the "Mayer plan" cannot lead the country out of its impasse.

Under these conditions the patriots of France are more imbued than ever before with the determination to save the honor, liberty and independence of their country, to repel the encroachments of the American aggressors.

Great Britain

BRITAIN AFTER ELECTIONS. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 3. Complete text:) London—The Conservative government is now in its second month of power in Britain. During this time members of the government have acted in Parliament on questions of both home and foreign policy. They have also acted on the international scene. What is the state of Britain after the elections?

At the session of the U.N. General Assembly in Paris the representatives of the British government, together with their American and West European partners, are talking hypocritically about peace and disarmament. At the meetings of the North Atlantic Council in Rome the same persons devised plans of preparation for a new war. Britain is actively promoting the speedy rearmament of Western Germany and giving a ceremonial reception to the Bonn puppet Adenauer. On the demand of the American command fresh contingents of British troops are being sent to Korea. The British imperialists' provocations continue in Egypt. Another emissary has been sent to Malaya to "introduce order," this time the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lyttelton himself.

"The appearance of a Conservative government," observes the Times, "does not mean a break in British policy or a change in the factors that determine policy."

The basic factor determining the Conservative government's policy in Britain is its preparation, together with the U.S. government, of a new aggressive war, under cover of the notorious slogan "peace through strength."

While the Labor government was in power the British Conservatives gave the most active support to all measures for developing an arms race. More than that, it was they who were the inspirers of the policy of the Labor government, which by all its actions cleared the way for the Conservatives to come to power. The British people are now reaping the bitter fruits of the British ruling circles' bipartisan policy, which is against Britain's national interests.

Britain's economic situation is catastrophic, according to the admission of representatives of the Conservative government. Churchill spoke in Parliament of the threat of "national bankruptcy." Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out the possibility of a "collapse of the whole economy" of the country. Lord Woolton, Minister for Food and Agriculture, harps on the "heavy trials" which are in prospect for the British people.

British finances are becoming increasingly strained. During the first ten months of 1951 imports exceeded exports by 1,042,000,000 pounds sterling. Britain's gold and dollar reserves are dwindling at a rapid rate. It is supposed that the deficit on the balance of payments in 1952 will amount to 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds sterling. The situation is made more acute by the crisis in export industries, since there is a shortage of raw materials for civilian production. Enterprises are curtailing their work day or closing down altogether.

Coal stocks are only half what they were last year and are the lowest since the war. The situation as regards food supplies is growing steadily worse. The British working people are on a semistarvation ration. The weekly ration of butter is three ounces (one ounce=28.3 grams), bacon four ounces, sugar ten ounces, etc.

The specific peculiarities of the present crisis are that the dwindling of British gold and dollar reserves is interwoven with the crisis throughout the whole sterling area, and Britain cannot easily count on improving her position through the dominions and colonies. In addition, Britain's postwar advantage on the international markets, which was the result of the temporary disappearance of Germany and Japan from these markets, has been undermined not only by U.S. efforts but by the rapid growth of competition from Western Germany and Japan, who enjoy Wall Street's patronage.

It is clear to everyone that the present difficult economic situation in Britain is the direct result of the unrestrained arms race which is swallowing up the country's material resources and finances. However, British ruling circles are trying to justify the arms race and to convince the British people that it is not armaments which lead to inflation but inflation which threatens the realization of the rearmament program. Hence the conclusion is drawn that the British people must make more sacrifices in order to salvage the program.

The "economy" program to restore the country's financial position, introduced in Parliament by Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, envisages reducing imports by 350,000,000 pounds sterling and, in particular, reducing imports of food by 130,000,000 pounds sterling. Butler stated frankly that "rations of certain kinds of food will be reduced." This means an inevitable rise in prices for the most essential products and goods. For the first time in seven years the government is refusing to issue extra rations for Christmas, and the people are already calling Christmas, 1951, "Black Christmas."

The government's program also entails reducing the import of certain kinds of raw materials essential to civilian industry, reducing capital investments in nonmilitary industrial enterprises and sharply reducing allocations for social services. The 300,000 new houses the Conservatives promised during the election campaign have turned out to be a myth. Minister of Housing MacMillan stated openly in Parliament that there

could be no question of carrying out such a program either in 1951 or in 1952.

The British papers proclaimed a year ago that Britain had given up the Marshall Plan and was "standing on her own feet." But her "feet" have proved to be wobbly, and now the very same newspapers are wearily repeating that Britain will not succeed in extricating herself from the crisis without "American aid." The press is pointing out that the question of further U.S. economic aid to Britain was discussed during Harriman's visit to London. Churchill is preparing to go to Washington in January for talks on this question.

The weekly magazine Tribune states in reference to the Conservatives' demands for further U.S. "aid" and Churchill's call to strive for an agreement with the Americans "at any price," that, even if the United States gives Britain "aid," it will be with the one "definite and unconcealed purpose of enabling us to bear the burden of rearmament which otherwise would break our backs. We have to carry out rearmament that is beyond our strength with American support and American approval. This is a sinister proposal. If it is carried out we shall be in the position of mercenaries."

The British people know the price of "American aid." The Marshall Plan is still clear in the memory of the British people, as is the enslaving American loan of 1945 and the devaluation of the pound. "More help from Washington" entails another blow at Britain's political position as well as an economic burden. Reynolds News states that "it is supposed that the British government will have to agree to major diplomatic concessions before the question of aid is discussed."

Of course Britain is not yet in the position of a helpless Benelux in her bargaining with the United States. Britain retains important economic and political positions and can raise her price in Washington's eyes. And Anglo-American contradictions are now making themselves felt with new force as the main contradictions in the imperialist camp.

The U.S.A. is anxious over reports of the summoning of a conference of British Empire countries to deal with economic questions. The British government evidently is trying to obtain a certain strengthening of trading ties within the empire at this conference in order to combat the onslaught of the dollar. Britain's attitude at the Assembly of the so-called Council of Europe in Strasbourg aroused an even sharper reaction in Washington. The British Conservatives are demonstratively refusing to join the Council of Europe and the Schuman Plan, although they promise their "support" to these ventures of the American imperialist bosses. "Treachery!" the American newspapers cry at the British rulers. However, in fact, under cover of talk about the "restoration" of Britain's "independence" steps are being taken to increase her dependence on the U.S.A.

The press is more and more persistently printing propaganda against the principle of national sovereignty and the cosmopolitan notion of a "suprastate" is being lauded. The aggressive North Atlantic bloc is being presented as an example of such a state.

The influential Conservative newspaper Observer notes in reference to the North Atlantic alliance that this association "is ceasing to be a temporary alliance and becoming a suprastate. This means that the constant and fundamental object of loyalty and devotion can no longer be the nation but must be that which unites the nations—Western civilization." The Observer, Economist and other organs of the bourgeois press are obsequiously repeating that the establishment of an "Atlantic federation" would bring Britain "salvation" from all her troubles.

However, such appeals are by no means finding support in all political circles in Britain, not to speak of the masses.

Reynolds News admits that Britain's friendship with America "begins to look too much like subordination to America" and asks: "Is Churchill capable of defending Britain's independence? We doubt it. He has said too often that we must keep in step with America 'at any price.'" The Sunday Express states with alarm that: "Even the closest alliance can never be accepted if it means that we inevitably, forever and beyond doubt, accept American leadership and lose our independence."

Thus, the Conservative government's first month has been marked by a further increase in economic difficulties as a result of the armaments race and the prospect of Britain's increased dependence on the United States. What are the Labor leaders doing under these circumstances, these leaders who claim that they represent the "majority" of the British people?

Attlee, Morrison and Co. are in fact giving full support to all the measures taken by the present government. Morrison found "nothing that could be criticized" in Eden's speech in the House of Commons in which he justified the arms race and the slogan "peace through strength." The hierarchy of the Trades Union Congress hastened to state immediately after the Conservatives came to power "that the T.U.C. will cooperate with the new government."

Reality shows that the defeated Labor bosses not only do not represent a majority of the British people but that they do not reflect the mood of the rank-and-file members of the Labor Party and the trade unions.

The trade union leaders' statement on "cooperation" with the Conservative government met with a sharp reproof from the rank-and-file members of the trade unions and a number of central trade union federations. For example, the Scottish Mine Workers' Union refused to approve the statement by the T.U.C. General Council. The British workers are protesting against the steady rise in the cost of living and are insisting on wage increases. This demand has become so widespread during the past month that the new government decided not to enter into open conflict with the working classes. The miners, engineers and railroad workers succeeded in obtaining certain additions to their wages, although these will very soon be nullified by the increase in prices.

The facts show that the Conservative government is gradually preparing an attack on the working class. It is not coincidental that the Home Guard is being re-established in peacetime, allegedly for the "defense of the country." Head, the Secretary of State for War, stated in Parliament that there are "an enormous number of potential saboteurs" in Britain. The newspapers explained unequivocally that it is the Home Guard that will put down these "saboteurs." The Laborite Wigg pointed out that the Home Guard is exactly like the notorious "Security Detachments" in France, which are known to be used for strike breaking. Promises that the Home Guard will not be used for such purposes are not likely to deceive anyone.

Not a few people in Britain are under the influence of poisoned bourgeois propaganda, but they are outnumbered by those who understand or are beginning to understand what is happening, by those who realize the enormous danger which hangs over the country as a result of the ruling circles' antipopular policy. Millions of plain people in Britain see that the road to peace does not lie in an arms race nor in preparations for war, but in a curtailment of war hysteria, the establishment of friendly relations with all peace-loving countries, in disarmament and in a peace pact among the great powers.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

AMERICAN PRESS ON FAILURE OF EFFORTS TO COVER UP AGGRESSIVE U.S. POLICY. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—The American press reports that representatives of U.S. business circles are expressing concern over the hatred which is growing throughout the world toward the American policy of an arms race, and over the failure of the attempts of U.S. ruling circles to cover up this policy with talk about "peaceful purposes" and "disarmament."

The New York Times quotes a speech by Richard Bissell, Deputy Director of the so-called Mutual Security Administration, at a meeting of the National Planning Association.

"In the eyes of world public opinion," Bissell said, "American prestige declined to an alarming degree last year because the people have become convinced that we stand for armaments and because any claims that we stand for something else are completely repudiated."

As is apparent from press reports, representatives of U.S. business circles are forced to admit that world public opinion is becoming more and more convinced of the aggressive aims

of American foreign policy and that the attempts to justify the arms race, to whitewash U.S. aggressive policy and blacken the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. are not succeeding.

The Daily Compass reports that Stanley Allyn, President of National Cash Register Co., after a stay of six months in Western Europe, came to the conclusion that the "peoples are more concerned over American policy than over Russian policy." The American manufacturer saw with his own eyes that aggressive U.S. policy, in spite of efforts to cover it with "peace-loving" declarations, is causing alarm and provoking protests on the part of the population of Western Europe whose vital interests are directly threatened by this policy.

The American press cannot conceal the fact that the Soviet Union's policy of averting war is finding growing recognition and support. Thus, the St. Louis Post Dispatch admits, for example, that "Soviet peace propaganda continues to score marked successes." When America "lays stress on its peaceful aims, this is always accompanied by the brandishing of Atlantic alliance arms," the St. Louis Post Dispatch notes, complaining about the "ineffectiveness of American propaganda."

The reactionary organs of the American press are aware of the fact that the population of West European countries foresees the catastrophic consequences of the aggressive course of U.S. policy. Thus, Spotlight—the organ of the reactionary New York Committee for Constitutional Government—quotes a statement by Genung, an economic adviser of the Northeast Far Foundation Agricultural Society, in which the latter notes the growth of a "hostile attitude and hatred" toward the U.S.A. throughout the world, and, in particular, in Europe." Genung frankly admits that the population of Western Europe fears "that we (i.e., the U.S.A.) will drag them into trouble."

The war in Korea has taught the peoples to understand that the aggressive American policy is bringing them ruin and disaster.

"The South Koreans," Genung writes, "who already live in the hell of 'liberation,' hate us now with the cold, bitter hatred of despair."

Hatred toward the American colonizers is characteristic of all the peoples of the East. The representatives of U.S. ruling circles cannot help but see this. John Kennedy, a member of the House of Representatives, stated on returning from a recent trip through this area that the Middle Eastern countries' attitude toward the United States "has become hostile." Kennedy admits that the situation in the Southeast Asian countries "is still more serious."

These statements testify to the fact that the policy of preparing for a war, which is being carried out by U.S. ruling circles, is provoking a hostile attitude of the peoples toward the warmongers, and that it is impossible to lull the vigilance of the peoples with any talk about the allegedly peaceful aims of American foreign policy.

COSMOGONY (Continued From Page 8) FEATURE

prediction of earthquakes, etc. This combination of theoretical and practical problems proved possible only under a socialist regime in which science, following Comrade Stalin's directive, attentively heeds the voice of experience.

Whole learned groups are taking part in working on problems of cosmogony in our country, and not just isolated astronomers and physicists, as in capitalist countries. Mathematicians, geologists, geophysicists, geochemists and representatives of other branches of science are all engaged on problems of cosmogony. Thus questions of cosmogony are attacked in the U.S.S.R. on a broad scientific front.

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Soviet cosmogony is developing under favorable conditions of the clash of opinions and free scientific criticism. The conference on questions of cosmogony held this year summed up the results of the work done by Soviet scientists in the sphere of planetary cosmogony. The conference approved the work of O. Yu. Shmidt in explaining the formation of the planets and their satellites out of dust. At the same time the conference observed a number of omissions and shortcomings in Shmidt's work which ought to be eliminated in the future.

The conference laid down the path for further study of cosmogonic theory. There is no doubt that materialist Soviet science, relying on the teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and orienting itself to the practical demands of building communism, will soon solve many of the tasks facing it in the sphere of cosmogony. Bourgeois natural science as a whole is not able to solve or even to raise these problems. The center of scientific thought on the origin of the heavenly bodies, on the development of the universe, existing and changing in infinite time has now shifted to our country.

Marxism-Leninism

Criticism and Review: AGAINST THE PHILOSOPHY OF DECADENCE AND DISINTEGRATION. (By N. Tarakanov. Pravda, Dec. 4, pp. 2, 3. 2800 words. Condensed text:) The Foreign Literature Publishing House has recently published in Russian translation a new book by the British Marxist philosopher Maurice Cornforth, entitled "In Defense of Philosophy: Against Positivism and Pragmatism." This book, as the author writes in the foreword, is a sequel to Cornforth's "Science Versus Idealism," which is already known to the Soviet reader. In his new work M. Cornforth defends against the slander and falsification of the degenerate reactionary bourgeois philosophy the best traditions of the philosophical thought of mankind and its highest achievement—dialectical materialism. ...

The author shows that all the schools and sects of reactionary bourgeois philosophy are allies, not opponents. All of them are against dialectical materialism. ...

Basing himself on the Leninist criticism of positivism and Machism, Cornforth shows the positivists of today to be the allies of all the tendencies of imperialist philosophy, the deadly foes of materialism and dialectics. ...

The book shows convincingly that, if the positivists of today do not succeed in concealing their adherence to idealism and fideism in philosophy, it is still more difficult for them to conceal their reactionary and antidemocratic thought in politics. They have openly shown themselves to be the hired servants of the imperialists. ...

Cornforth's book devotes much space to a criticism of so-called semantics. Semantics is one of the most fashionable tendencies of modern bourgeois idealism. ...

As Comrade Stalin points out in his "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," language is a means of communication between people, an instrument of the thought which reflects and apprehends the objective world. But the devotees of semantics look on language as an abstract system of signs, isolated from the thought process and from society and having no relation to the real, objective world.

The semanticists try to represent such concepts as "labor," "capital," "freedom," "progress," "nation," "fatherland," etc. as mere abstractions which express nothing. All this they must do in order to convince the working people of the uselessness of the struggle against capitalism and to propose as a means of combating social maladies the reform of word usage!

Cornforth reveals the reactionary implications of this semanticist drivel. In his book he cites clear examples of the very close link between semanticist philosophy and the practice of American imperialism. Thus, in June, 1948, the Soviet delegation introduced into the U.N. Economic and Social Council a proposal to ban fascist organizations and fascist activity as constituting a threat to the rights of man. This proposal was opposed by the American delegate, who alleged that the concept of "fascism" was so vague that the banning of fascism would be senseless.

Application of the method of dialectical materialism makes it possible for Cornforth to expose the theoretical poverty of semanticist philosophy, to reveal it as a "system of sleight-of-word," as a desperate attempt by contemporary bourgeois scholastics to save the thoroughly rotten capitalist system. ...

In M. Cornforth's valuable book there are also, unfortunately, certain shortcomings. For instance, in a number of places in the book, especially in the chapter devoted to pragmatism, the author explains the views of Dewey without criticizing them, and even notes his "correctness" on certain questions. This is in contradiction to his own correct conclusion that Dewey is an apologist of American imperialism. In his second chapter the author uses the vague, ambiguous term "social experience."

M. Cornforth's book is a document of the struggle between the camp of the progressive forces in foreign scholarship—including philosophy—and the camp of the contemporary theoretical standard-bearers of imperialism. His book shows that the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism are winning ever more and more supporters in all the countries of the world. Marxism-Leninism is waging a struggle against the reactionary philosophy of imperialism, is struggling for the ideology of communism—an ideology which is the only truly scientific basis for all branches of learning. ...

FIRST EDITION OF V. I. LENIN'S WORKS IN BELORUSSIAN COMPLETED. (Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 1. 300 words. Summary:) Minsk—Today the Belorussian Republic State Publishing House brought out the 35th volume of the works of V. I. Lenin in a Belorussian translation made by the Party History Institute of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, a branch of the All-Union Party Central Committee's Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

The translation of V. I. Lenin's "Works" was made from the fourth Russian edition. The publication of V. I. Lenin's "Works" has been accompanied by the appearance of 13 volumes of J. V. Stalin's "Works" in Belorussian. The first volume of selected works by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels has been published in Belorussian for the first time, and a second volume is now in preparation. The first two volumes of Karl Marx's "Capital" will be published in 1952.

Communist Party

Party Life: WHY ARE THERE NO AGITATORS ON NIGHT SHIFTS? (By Staff Correspondent F. Seleznyov. Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 2. Complete text:) Vladimir—In the opinion of Comrade Kondratyev, Party bureau secretary of the weaving mill of the Third International Combine, mass work in his mill is organized in an exemplary manner. In confirmation of this he quotes quite inspiring figures on the number of lectures and reports given there and the number of workers who hear them.

On the basis of these figures Comrade Zelenkov, Secretary of the Alexandrov City Party Committee, also thinks that agitation work in the mill and in the combine as a whole is in a perfectly satisfactory state.

But the officials of the city committee have failed to look beyond these general figures and observe that political agitation is conducted mainly during the day shifts. The evening and particularly the night shifts, on which almost two-thirds of the workers are engaged, have for the most part escaped the attention of the Party bureau and the agitators.

We went into the weaving mill during one of the night shifts. Despite a long search we did not succeed in finding a single shop in which an agitator was talking to the workers. On the third shift in the winding and warping shop, where over a hundred people work, there were no agitators at all.

"On the days when we work on the morning shift," the woman weaver Comrade Strogonova told us, "both agitators and the secretary of the combine Party committee come and ask us about our work, point out our shortcomings and call us together for a talk or read the newspapers to us. But as soon as we go onto the evening or night shift we usually don't see anyone but the shift foreman."

The same situation prevails at the spinning and finishing mills of the combine. In the grading and scutching shop of the spinning mill we met one of the agitators, Comrade Kudryasheva. When we asked why she did not give talks to workers on the night shifts or read the papers to them, she replied with unconcealed surprise:

"But who would listen at night? On the morning shift it's a different matter."

The chiefs of many shop Party units share the agitators' views. They find dozens of reasons why agitation work should not be carried out on night shifts: there is no room, the dinner hour is short, the machines make too much noise, and so forth.

It cannot be said that the combine's Party organization is not large enough to cope with political agitation among the workers of all shifts. There are over 800 Communists in the combine, and the majority of them could carry on agitation work successfully. Non-Party aktiv members and leading workers should also be drawn into this work. However, only a small number of Communists are working as agitators, and

no one is really directing or controlling their activity.

Neglect of agitation work on night shifts occurs in a number of other textile enterprises in Vladimir Province, especially the Avangard Mill at Yuriyev-Polsky, the Profintern Mill at Gus-Khrustalny, the Organized Labor Weaving Mill and the Kirzhach Silk Cloth Combine.

The textile industry is one of the leading branches of the province economy, employing tens of thousands of workers. Almost all its workers work in three shifts around the clock. It is the duty of Party organizations to ensure that all shifts work equally well and in an equally coordinated manner. Militant political work among the masses must play an important role here. It must be carried on without interruption.

CAREFULLY TRAIN PARTY PERSONNEL. (By N. Bolkunov, Staff Correspondent for Novosibirsk Province. Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) At the end of last year the Legostayevo District Party Committee sent Comrade Yevseyev, secretary of the Party organization at the Chapayev Collective Farm, to take courses under the Novosibirsk Province Party Committee. But when he returned from these courses, which were very helpful to him, he failed to improve Party work on his farm. He was called to a meeting of the district committee bureau to give a report on mass agitation work and was dismissed from his job. On the recommendation of the district Party committee a new secretary has been elected, but his work is even worse and he has already been given a reprimand. The district Party committee officials explain the serious shortcomings in the organization of Party work on many collective farms by the lack of experience of the secretaries of primary Party units. Actually most of the secretaries are young Communists, new to Party work. The district committee officials complain that there are no experienced cadres, but experienced cadres are created by correct selection and training of personnel. In some organizations in Legostayevo District the secretaries have been changed two or three times in nine months.

Many methods of political education of secretaries have been worked out: permanent seminars, discussion of secretaries' reports in the district committee bureau, instruction, etc. All these methods are used in Legostayevo District and yet the work of primary unit secretaries leaves much to be desired. The trouble is that the seminar instructors, who are supposed to help them master the art of Bolshevist leadership, often "stuff" the heads of the secretaries and overwhelm them with reports. At a recent seminar the district officials gave six reports in six hours on the international situation, the resolution of the province Party committee bureau on the Kozlovka Machine and Tractor Station, socialist competition, recruiting for the Party education network and other subjects. The district committee bureau discussed the reports of three primary Party unit secretaries but the resolutions passed on these reports have not yet reached the Party organizations. No practical measures for fulfillment of the resolutions have been taken and no help has been given to the secretaries. The training of Party organization secretaries necessitates much regular work. But instead of patiently spending time with every secretary, teaching him, helping him to avoid mistakes, the district committee uses only administrative methods. And it is so fond of these that within a short time it gave reprimands to almost half the primary Party unit secretaries in the district. The lagging of the district's agriculture is to a large extent the direct result of poor guidance by collective farm Party organizations.

Legostayevo District is not the only one to tolerate such an incorrect attitude toward Party organization secretaries. Similar cases are to be found, for instance, in Bolotnoye, Kolyvan, Kochki, Mikhailovka, Chulym and other districts. In the first six months of this year more than 40% of all the primary Party unit secretaries in Novosibirsk Province were replaced.

Party agencies must take a constant interest in the training of lower-echelon Party cadres and in raising their ideological and political level. Unfortunately the Novosibirsk Province committee does very little along this line. Moreover, it does not even notice mistakes such as are made in Legostayevo District.

Party Life: PLENARY SESSION OF LENINGRAD PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Leningrad—A plenary session of the Leningrad Province Party Committee has discussed the following questions: (1) supervision and training of propagandist cadres; (2) the work of the Kalinin and Lesogorsky District Party Committees in developing technology and raising the leading role of Communists.

Comrade N. D. Kazmin, secretary of the province Party committee, reported on the first question.

The Leningrad Party organization, he said, has grown considerably stronger in recent years and has extended the system of Party education, raised the ideological level of Party propaganda and begun to show more care for the Marxist-Leninist education of the intelligentsia.

More than 400,000 people are studying Marxist-Leninist theory in different sections of the Party education system in the present study year. The great striving on the part of Communists and non-Party intelligentsia to study Marxism-Leninism has set a number of important tasks before Party organizations, especially that of carefully selecting propagandists and consultants.

The majority of Party organizations in the province have dealt with this task successfully. In the present study year over 27,000 Communists have been selected for propaganda work. The quality of propagandists has improved markedly in comparison with last year. Sixty-five per cent of them have higher education. During the last three years alone 8500 propaganda workers have been trained in various courses run by the province and city Party committees. The overwhelming majority of propagandists have the necessary experience in running study circles and political schools.

The speaker and those taking part in the discussion observed that stable cadres of propagandists have now been set up in the Leningrad Party organization. A considerable number of aktiv members have been attracted into this important and responsible work. About 3000 senior Party officials are now carrying out propaganda work.

Careful selection of propagandists has enabled us to raise the ideological and theoretical level of Party education. It was noted at the plenary session that the circles and political schools are overcoming elements of pedantry and scholasticism. Study programs are being related to contemporary life. ...

However, a number of Party organizations have not yet overcome formalism in guiding the independent studies of Communists. In Luga District, for example, more than 300 Communists expressed the desire to study independently, but a large proportion of them has not yet begun its studies. Attempts are made in individual Party organizations to draw up so-called "standardized" plans for individual work, listing the same reading matter and general time periods for everyone, without regard for the individual's level of training.

Those participating in the discussions pointed out that the province Party committee was also responsible for these shortcomings. The province committee's propaganda and agitation department does not draw general conclusions from and does not disseminate the best experience in organizing independent political studies. Comrade Sorokin, Secretary of the Petrograd Borough Party Committee, severely criticized the Party study office of the province and city committee for the fact that its propagandists and consultants were not given due help on theory and methods. Lectures to help propagandists and consultants were often delivered on a low ideological plane in the Party study office.

Justified criticism was leveled at the Leningrad press during the session. One city and two province newspapers are published in the city, besides the magazine Propaganda i agitatsia [Propaganda and Agitation], but propagandists find little in their pages to help them in their work. Comrade Baklagin, Secretary of the Gatchina District Party Committee, pointed out that in an entire year only one article about his work experience by a secretary of a rural district Party committee had appeared in Propaganda i agitatsia.

The session paid particular attention to questions of Marxist-Leninist propaganda among the intelligentsia. About 100,000 engineers and technicians, over 16,000 teachers in higher

educational institutions and more than 8000 creative workers from art institutions, etc. are studying in the Party education system.

The plenary session demanded that Party organizations improve the work of the regular seminars for propagandists and consultants, that they acquaint propagandists more frequently with economic and cultural problems and that they strive to see that every propagandist constantly improves his qualifications and theoretical standards.

The session heard a report on the second question from Comrade Ryzhkov, Secretary of the Kalinin Borough Party Committee, Leningrad, and Comrade Yegorov, Secretary of the Lesogorsky District Party Committee. ...

Serious shortcomings in the work of Party organizations in developing technology were revealed. Those present at the session sharply criticized the work of the industrial departments of the province Party committee. Officials of these departments, it was said, frequently visited enterprises and became acquainted with their work without even going into the offices of their Party organizations.

Comrade V. M. Andrianov, secretary of the province Party committee, made a speech at the session.

The session passed resolutions on the questions under discussion.

PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Dec. 9, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) A regular plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee held Dec. 7 discussed reports on the work of the Party committees of the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade.

Reports were made by Comrades Fedorov and Demkin. They and those who spoke in the discussions observed that the Party organizations of these ministries have somewhat improved their work recently. ...

The session concentrated its attention on criticizing the serious shortcomings which still exist in the activity of Party committees and organizations of the two ministries. Those who spoke at the session pointed out that Party organizational and political work is not being energetically carried out. ...

The Party committees are still waging only a feeble struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape. Individual workers in the ministries permit formalism in the supervision of enterprises and construction projects under their jurisdiction. In many cases live organizational work is replaced by the issuing of large numbers of telegrams and orders, and no proper control is exercised over the fulfillment of these.

The staffs of certain ministries deal slowly with requests and complaints, often entrusting the examination of them to minor officials. A number of administrations do not set aside days and hours for the reception of visitors. ...

The plenary session called the attention of the Party committees of the ministries to the fact that they do not effect systematic control over the state of Party education. Some workers listed as independent students of Marxist-Leninist theory are actually not studying. ...

The Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, Comrade Furtseva, who spoke in the discussion, emphasized that the Party committees ought to study the work of the ministerial apparatuses more deeply and in more detail and report punctually on shortcomings. It was essential to pay particular attention to raising the level of Party work.

The session passed a detailed resolution on the question which had been discussed.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'A MINISTRY'S PARTY ORGANIZATION.'* (Pravda, Dec. 3 p. 2. Complete text:) Serious shortcomings in the work of the Party committee and apparatus of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Labor Reserves were pointed out in a report under this headline published in Pravda Oct. 21.

The report was discussed at meetings of the collegium and Party committee of the ministry. In the resolution adopted the collegium of the ministry admitted that the criticism contained in the report was basically correct. It noted that serious shortcomings occur in the ministry in the selection and placement of personnel, the organization of the work of the collegium itself and in the ideological and political education of the workers of the apparatus. In the administrations and departments there are instances of bureaucracy and red tape, the experience of the best educational institutions and local managements of labor reserves is poorly generalized and disseminated. The officials of the education and methodology administration spend little time at the enterprises, construction sites, and educational institutions and concern themselves very little with organizing the study of new machinery and advanced methods of work. Members of the collegium rarely speak at Party meetings.

The collegium of the ministry resolved to eliminate in the near future the shortcomings revealed in the report, to improve the selection, placement and education of personnel and to expand in an all-round manner criticism and self-criticism at all levels of the apparatus.

In the resolution of the Party committee the facts cited in the report are admitted to be perfectly correct. The Party committee has outlined a number of measures aimed at the swiftest possible elimination of the shortcomings and at improving the entire activity of the ministry's Party organization.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN WORK OF PARTY COMMITTEE.'* (Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 2. Complete text:) An article under the above heading was printed in Pravda Oct. 30. It criticized the bad guidance by the Party committee of the Kharkov Hammer and Sickle Factory of the shop Party organizations.

Having discussed the article, the factory Party committee recognized the criticism of its work as entirely correct. A resolution was passed in which concrete measures to remedy the shortcomings disclosed were outlined.

State and Law

Deputy's Forum: SUPPORT LOCAL INITIATIVE MORE ACTIVELY. (By A. Tvorogov, Deputy to the Ivanovo Province Soviet. Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Ivanovo Province is one of the largest textile districts of the country; its enterprises produce almost a third of all our cotton fabrics. With the development of the machine-building, chemical and other branches of industry, the importance of the province in the economy of the country has increased still more. At the same time the tasks of the local Soviets have become more complex. The republic and Union ministries should help the local Soviets. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry, for instance, helped the Ivanovo textile workers to build housing and cultural establishments. But this attitude is not widespread. Some ministries do not heed the voice of the local Soviets or support their valuable suggestions.

Since the war the Ivanovo Province Executive Committee has repeatedly asked the Russian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry to help it increase the production of local building materials, but the ministry has ignored the request. Only after the U.S.S.R. and the Russian Republic Councils of Ministers passed resolutions on expanding the local bases of building materials was any progress made. Minister Comrade Sukharev ordered the department of capital construction and the Chief Administration for the Central Regions to begin the reconstruction of the Kineshma Brick Factory in 1950 and to finish it in 1951, but a year has passed and nothing has been done. A much-needed lime plant was to be built in Yuzha District. At first the ministry showed great interest in drawing up plans for this, but then it decided to build a plant for the production of lime in the Ivanovo Silicate Brick Factory instead. The Russian Republic Silicate Brick Trust was to start the construction of the shop, but the year has ended and nothing but a flood of papers has come out of it.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 42, p. 30.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 44, p. 23.

The ministry was to begin the reconstruction of brick factories No. 1 and 4 in Ivanovo and to organize the production of alabaster in the Kineshma Brick Factory in 1950. But again only orders have been given and conferences held—no work has been done.

The province organizations are trying to the best of their abilities to develop the local building materials industry. The brick factories of the province considerably overfulfilled the 1951 plan, but it is impossible to develop this branch of industry any more without the active assistance of the ministry. Promises and orders are not sufficient.

Unfortunately, similar cases can be cited about the work of other ministries. The Russian Republic Ministry of the Local Fuel Industry was supposed to start the construction of a peat and briquette factory in our province in 1950, but nothing has been done. Although the city of Ivanovo is not far from Moscow, we seldom see any representatives of the ministries, particularly of the building materials industry or the local fuel industry. When they do visit the province, they never go further than the province center and they leave no traces of their visits. This is not true contact between the ministries and the local Soviets, or a profound and comprehensive study of the needs of the local Soviets. It is not that the ministries should satisfy every request of the local Soviets and save them from doing any work. The local Soviets can do much by their own efforts and by making better use of their local potentialities, but they are justified in counting on the help and attention of the ministries in those cases when such assistance is really indispensable.

(Feuilleton)—YEVTEI GRIGORYEV AS AN ADMINISTRATOR. (By I. Ryabov. Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Let us say at once: the framework of a feuilleton does not permit us to give an exhaustive character study of Yevtei Ivanovich Grigoryev. ...

We will take Grigoryev in his administrative function. Of the 24 hours of the day, those which interest us are the eight during which Yevtei Ivanovich works as director of the Khabarovsk Territory Office of the All-Soviet Eastern Grain Procurement Trust.

Yevtei Ivanovich Grigoryev belongs to that group of officials who do the office type of work. He is not in contact with people. Why should he need this contact? The rich have no interest in the poor! Therefore the head official does not invite his assistants in for consultations and talks. ...

Not liking living, human speech, the director does not look with particular favor upon the letters which come to him. In this office are many letters, statements and reports bearing the scrawled directives of Yevtei Ivanovich. Some of these sit in the files and some are returned to their authors. ...

The director of the office values his authority very highly and guards it jealously. It seems to him that if he weakened his vigilance in maintaining his authority for even one moment grain procurement affairs in Khabarovsk Territory would immediately go to the bottom of the Amur—or even of the Pacific Ocean. The director thinks that all his actions are absolutely correct, that all his instructions are intelligent and that his every word is law. For instance, he removed Comrade Karnaukh from his job as assistant director of the base in Komsomolsk-on-Amur. The district Party committee asked Grigoryev why he did not discuss the matter with the district committee, since Karnaukh was the secretary of the Party organization of the base. The chief considered the demand of the district committee an encroachment on his authority. He said solemnly:

"I am the maste. I pay the wages of my officials and nobody can tell me what to do."

Yevtei Ivanovich considers himself not only all-powerful but also omniscient. His eyes are faultless but he does not take other eyes into consideration. Thus a certain citizen by the name of Zhilo caught his fancy. The director was told that Zhilo was a worthless official with an addiction for drink, but be put Citizen Zhilo in Comrade Karnaukh's job. What happened as a result of this change can be judged from the following order sent to Zhilo from the chief:

"According to my information, you are continuing as before to drink too much vodka; you are damaging your authority by associating with a lot of drunkards and losing your ability to work*** Stop this drunkenness and do as you are told."

What can one say about a territory office run by such an administrator?

Complete confusion in the office headed by Grigoryev! Yevtei Ivanovich found himself in a state of "psychological warfare" with the apparatus entrusted to him. ... The office loses economists, engineers and bookkeepers, who are tired of the stupid wilfulness of the director, cannot get along with him and are oppressed by his notes and nagged by his eccentric resolutions and directives. ...

Much has been done to make the director reform, pull up his socks and change his attitude. He has already received a severe Party reprimand for his incorrect attitude toward personnel and un-Bolshevist reaction to criticism. But Yevtei Ivanovich walked out of the district Party committee, which gave him the reprimand, with a firm step and, proud and inflexible as before, went into his office.

Everything moves onward, everything changes, but Yevtei Ivanovich Grigoryev remains the same as he was.

(Feuilleton)—FISHY ARTISTS AND HALF-BAKED SHOEMAKERS. (By P. Filimonov. Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 2. Complete text:) Kiev—In the spring and autumn the members of the Lutsk Volunteer Fire Department work with burning zeal. Comrade Brodsky, chief of the department, boasts:

"We work, we fulfill our duties!"

But there are no fires, floods, hurricanes or natural disasters in Lutsk.

What work do the firemen do, what duties do they fulfill?

They fulfill their financial plan: the fire department does all sorts of repair and construction work.

The Desna River is full of fish. But it is impossible to get fish in the city of Chernigov, because the fish have vanished into thin air.

And all this is because you cannot catch much pike or perch with easels, palettes and water-color brushes.

Being interested in the new method of catching fish with the help of art supplies, we discovered that the Chernigov Red Fisherman Fishing Artel had opened an art workshop to make transparencies and signs. And these fishy artists, under the management of artel board chairman P. G. Rybak [Fisherman], were not ashamed to hang out a signboard with a picture of a mirror carp and the inscription: "Buy fresh fish!"

Unlike the Lutsk firemen, the Chernigov fishermen find winter the hardest time of the year.

Fishing through the ice? No, the fishermen cut ice for the refrigerators of the meat combine, the brewery and other enterprises.

"Fishing is a dead business," says Comrade Rybak. "This year it brought in 11,700 rubles altogether, while our ice packing and art work brought in 116,000 rubles."

In Kherson they do not like bees. Comrade Kaida and later Comrade Noskov, directors of the Kherson Public Society of Apiarists, decided that trading was more profitable than looking after these insects. Buying up wax at speculative prices, exchanging it for empty honey combs and selling these to collective farms brought in more than 63,000 rubles of profit in a year. The buying and reselling of apples, potatoes, sugar and other products brought the "society" more than 31,000 rubles. Naturally, with such cares the apiarists simply have no time for apiculture, and only 60 kilograms of honey was collected from all 11 of their hives.

In the Ukraine there are many cooperative organizations, public societies, experimental workshops, etc., whose directors, in their eagerness to "fulfill their financial plans" and often in violation of their charters, for the sake of a little profit adapt their organizations to functions which do not belong to them. This throws the field wide open for abuses and shady dealings.

I. A. Krylov, the great Russian fabulist, wrote:

"Trouble begins as soon as the shoemaker
starts to bake pies
And the baker to make shoes."

The Gorky Artel in Kovel, Volyno Province, established in order to produce bakery products, did not heed the fabulist. It organized a shoemaker's workshop. Trouble resulted: bad pies and bad shoes.

The Kharkov Furniture Maker Artel produces railroad couplings and barrel hoops. And there is no place in the city which repairs furniture.

The Voroshilovgrad Progress Artel, according to its charter, must continue producing the products assigned to it. But the charter does not prevent the artel management from opening two stores.

The Gastello Household Goods Artel in Chernovtsy organized a laboratory for food and chemical analysis. The fishing farms of Odessa Province produce iron chains. The Chernovtsy Cardboard Artel opened ten shops for repairing clocks.

The province, city and district Soviets of the Ukraine do not control the work of these organizations and sometimes even force them to violate their charters. Instead of repairing and loading fire extinguishers and cleaning and repairing flues, the Kherson Volunteer Fire Department repaired the station restaurant on the orders of the city Soviet executive committee.

The charter of the Kirov Artel in Vinogradovo, Transcarpathia Province, states:

"The artel's task is to organize and to develop." Precisely what is to be organized and developed remains unknown.

Obviously it is high time that the local Soviets of the Ukraine investigated how many cooperative organizations and public societies of the republic are organized, what they are developing and on what they are working.

Review of the Press: NOBLE TASK. (Pravda, Dec. 9, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... In connection with the forthcoming elections to the People's Courts our newspapers are explaining the democratic principles on which the Soviet court is founded and on which it functions, and its great educational role. They are also exposing the bourgeois court, showing its venality and hostility to the working people. This is well illustrated by a page in the newspaper Pravda Severa [Truth of the North] devoted to "The Bourgeois Court as an Instrument for the Oppression of the Working People."

A page full of facts relates how the American-British and French interventionists lorded it over the Soviet North in 1918-20 and describes the system they instituted and the way they administered justice. ...

It is well known that the interventionists threw more than 50,000 people into jails and concentration camps. Every sixth inhabitant of [Archangel] Province was arrested and jailed. Four thousand working people were shot on sentence of military courts, and many more without trial or investigation. This is how the American-British imperialists administered "justice."

The Kalinin newspaper Proletarskaya pravda [Proletarian [Truth] gives its readers some interesting facts about American courts. ...

The newspaper names those who dispense justice in the U.S.A. Here are the millionaire and speculator Medina inflicting punishment on the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party; Robert Jackson, a former bank director, defending the Hitlerite agents arrested during the war, and others. ...

The capitalist court imposes severe penalties and stern repression on those who fight for peace and democratic liberties.

Alongside the items on "Those Who Administer Justice in America" there is a short but interesting article giving information about the people's judges and assessors of Kalinin Province:

"At the last elections 80 people's judges—forty men and forty women—were elected.

"The ranks of the assessors include 1240 workers, 2668 collective farmers and 2062 employees." ...

The campaign for elections to the people's courts is becoming ever broader in scope, with agitation developing for the election as people's judges and assessors of candidates nominated by general meetings and public organizations of the working people. However, some newspapers give little coverage to preparations for the elections. The newspaper Sovetskaya Mordovia [Soviet Mordovia], for example, prints mostly minor items and reports on meetings in various districts.

Our press has accumulated a wealth of experience in describing mass political campaigns. It is now essential to make use of tested forms and methods of newspaper work for systematic and energetic coverage of preparations for elections to the people's courts.

It is the noble task of all our newspapers to treat the election campaign vividly and on a high ideological level, to see that it is conducted in the most successful manner possible.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'HEED VOICE OF DEPUTIES.'* (Izvestia, Dec. 7, p. 2. Complete text:) The article printed under the above heading in Izvestia Oct. 10 was discussed at a meeting of the Tatar Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers. The criticism of the Council of Ministers was recognized as correct.

The republic Council of Ministers charged the directors of ministries and departments to check up personally on the fulfillment of orders and directives based on Deputies' proposals and to answer their demands immediately.

Measures have been taken on the statements of Deputies Comrades Tagirova, Sokolova, Golovin and others. Trade in the Kazan food stores has been improved. The construction of a water system in Chistopol has been planned. Specialists and necessary equipment were sent to the districts to organize the work of rural power stations.

Stalin Constitution Day

ON EVE OF STALIN CONSTITUTION DAY. (Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 2. Complete text:) Tomorrow the peoples of our great motherland are observing Stalin Constitution Day.

In the cities and villages the working people are actively preparing for the national holiday. In Moscow propagandists and agitators are speaking in factories and workers' clubs and at agitation points, giving lectures and talks on the Stalin Constitution.

Exhibits have been opened in libraries and palaces and houses of culture in the capital, showing the great gains made by the Soviet people and legally consolidated in the Stalin Constitution.

Talks and lectures on Stalin Constitution Day were held yesterday at factories, clubs and agitation points in the capital of the Ukraine. Lectures and reports were given on the subject "The Constitution of the U.S.S.R.—a Great Document of the Historic Gains of the Soviet People."

An exhibit on the 15 years of the Stalin Constitution has been opened in the Ukraine Republic State Public Library. The works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin on the socialist state and Soviet democracy and Comrade J. V. Stalin's historic "Report on the Draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R." are on display.

The personnel of many Baku oil enterprises are celebrating Stalin Constitution Day by pre-schedule fulfillment of the year's plan. The first and sixth sections of the Molotov Oil Trust and the first section of the Artem Oil Trust have completed the year's program, and in the last few days the fifth section of the Kaganovich Oil Trust and the Dzerzhinsky Engineering Works have also completed it.

UNDER BANNER OF STALIN CONSTITUTION. Pravda, Dec. 5, p. 1, 1200 words. Condensed text:) Today the Soviet people and the working people of all countries mark Stalin Constitution Day—day of the constitution of victorious socialism.

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R., adopted fifteen years ago, legally consolidated the world-historic victories won by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Bolshevist party and the guidance of Comrade Stalin. It established the world-historic fact that the U.S.S.R. had entered upon a new phase of its development, that it had completed the building of a socialist society and was making the gradual transition to communism. ...

The Soviet people celebrates Stalin Constitution Day at a time of remarkable achievements on the front of peaceful constructive labor. ...

Soviet people are masters of their own lives. The Stalin Constitution guarantees them the greatest rights and freedoms.

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 41, pp. 30-31.

In no country is there such freedom of speech, press, person and organization for the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia as in the Soviet Union. Nowhere are there so many workers' and peasants' clubs and newspapers as in the Soviet Union. Nowhere has the organization of the working class been brought to such a height as in the Soviet Union. The entire working class, all workers of the U.S.S.R., are organized in trade unions, just as all the peasants are organized in cooperatives.

In no capitalist country of the world do the working people enjoy such great rights as the right to labor, recreation, education and material security in old age and in event of sickness and disability. These rights, recorded in the Stalin Constitution, are materially underwritten by the rapidly developing socialist economy, by the constantly growing national income of our country.

One of the great gains of socialism—equality of rights for all nations and races, the absence of any kind of discrimination whatever, the indestructible friendship between the free socialist nations of our country, united by the great objective of building communism—has flowered under the sun of the Stalin Constitution. ...

The great magnetic force of the Stalin Constitution resides in its deep internationalism and its comprehensively and consistently democratic character. This is why the peoples which have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism and begun to build a new life are studying our Soviet Stalin Constitution with close attention and deep love. Our Constitution, which shows that socialism and democracy are invincible, is a mighty moral ally and real support for all who are now doing battle against fascist barbarism, against the imperialist warmongers. Our Constitution and its historic importance show up particularly vividly in comparison with the constitutions of capitalist states. The whole world knows that the Soviet Constitution has affirmed the power of the working people, has secured genuine democracy and free labor for all, has delivered the people from exploitation and poverty, eliminated unemployment and opened up the road to welfare and happiness.

Bourgeois constitutions bring directly opposite results to the working people of capitalist countries. The mendacious words of these constitutions conceal the unlimited power of the financial oligarchy, the ruthless exploitation of the working people, destitution and hunger and national oppression. It is known that under the shadow of the American Constitution tens of millions of working people must bend their backs and live in want in order to multiply the wealth and privileges of the capitalist aristocracy. It is known that under the shadow of the American Constitution the billionaires and millionaires are conducting a wild arms race, have launched a bloody war in Korea and are preparing a new world war. ...

Under the banner of the Stalin Constitution our socialist motherland has won world-historic victories. Inspired by the party of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people is fighting heroically for the further strengthening of the Soviet state and for new successes in the building of communism. We are being led to the triumph of communism by the inspired architect of the Soviet Constitution, the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

MOST DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION IN THE WORLD
(Pravda, Dec. 5, p. 2, 3800 words. Condensed text:) ... The Stalin Constitution as a document of truly world-historic importance testifying that what millions of common people in capitalist countries have dreamed about and are dreaming about has already been carried out in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet people have built the world's first socialist society. ...

Equality of rights for citizens, irrespective of nationality and race, is an inviolable law in the U.S.S.R. We have not and cannot have any oppressed peoples or peoples without equal rights. The right to free development is recognized and ensured for all peoples of the U.S.S.R. All are educated in the spirit of friendship and mutual assistance. The ruling ideology in our country is the ideology of racial and national equality, of friendship among the peoples. In the U.S.S.R. all nations and races enjoy equal rights in all spheres of economic, state, cultural and public-political life.

At the same time the misanthropic ideology of racialism and nationalism holds sway in the capitalist countries. National minorities, especially Negroes, are subjected to harsh discrimination in the U.S.A. In this land of much vaunted bourgeois democracy the murdering of Negroes is not punishable by law.

There is no country in the world where the organization and political activity of the masses reaches so high a level as in the U.S.S.R. Soviet trade unions unite over 30,000,000 working people; cooperatives of all types unite tens of millions of working people of city and countryside; the Young Communist League has a membership of more than 12,000,000 young men and women. ...

The most active and conscientious citizens in the working class and other strata of the working people are united in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system. The party of Lenin and Stalin is the guiding core of all organizations, both public and state. ...

When the Soviet people adopted the Stalin Constitution all kinds of skeptics and critics in the camp of the bourgeoisie expressed doubts as to the possibility of implementing certain of its principles. Historical events have shown the total bankruptcy of these bourgeois critics.

The patriotic war of 1941-1945 was a great historic test of the viability of Soviet democracy. The war showed that the Soviet social and state system is the best form of organization of society both in the period of peaceful economic construction and in the testing time of war. ...

The world's most democratic elections to supreme and local agencies of authority are conducted in the U.S.S.R. on the basis of the Stalin Constitution. ...

As a result of the victory of the Soviet Union in the second world war and the establishment of the people's democratic system the peoples of a number of countries are following the path of the Soviet people, studying and imitating its historic experience. When working out their basic laws, the working people of the people's democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania—study the Stalin Constitution carefully. ...

The deep crisis of bourgeois democracy is especially evident in the U.S.A. Truman and other U.S. statesmen hypocritically extol to the skies the American Constitution, which allegedly ensures equality and justice; but it is the handful of millionaires and billionaires that governs the entire economic and political life of the country. ...

Even individual representatives of the ruling hierarchy of the U.S.A. are compelled to admit the entire falsity of American "democracy." Thus, Justice William Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court stated recently in a speech to the students of Brandeis University: "Fear is making an ever-increasing number of men and women of all strata of the population keep silent or express only 'orthodox' views. There is a growing fear of losing one's job, of being investigated, of finding oneself reviled. As a result of this fear we all think along the same lines, and the reduction of free public discussions has thrown many thinking people into despair."

The reactionary nature of contemporary American "democracy" is manifested no less graphically in the sphere of foreign policy. This is the policy of preparing for and unleashing a new world war, the policy of threats and blackmail, of unceremonious violation of the standards of international law, the policy of gross interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. Wherever possible the American imperialists establish fascist regimes, actively support all bankrupt reactionary cliques that have been spurned by the peoples, and openly appropriate immense sums of money to support spies, saboteurs and murders sent into the countries of the democratic camp. ...

Only the U.S.S.R. and the peoples' democracies are implementing a truly democratic foreign policy. ...

The Soviet people are calmly and confidently building communism. On guard over the peaceful constructive labor of Soviet people there stands the mighty socialist state, the indestructible bulwark of peace and the shield of the peoples.

Trade Unions

ON DISSEMINATING EXPERIENCE OF COMRADES A. ZHANDAROVA AND O. AGAFONOVA. (Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 1. 175 words. Summary:) The Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has discussed the organization of socialist competition for excellent fulfillment of each individual production operation, an initiative which originated with Antonina Zhandarova and Olga Agafonova, outstanding lathe operators at the L. M. Kaganovich Foundry and Machine Works in Lyublino. The secretariat attaches great importance to this competition, and has proposed that trade union committees and councils in factories, railroad systems, districts, territories and provinces, as well as the Central Council of Trade Unions, support the initiative of Comrades Zhandarova and Agafonova and acquaint all workers and employees with it.

National Economy

(Editorial)—IMPROVE ORGANIZATION AND METHODS ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. (Izvestia, Dec. 4, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... Look at the map of our motherland—look at the basin of the mighty Russian river Volga! Was it long ago that it was flowing peacefully along its ancient river bed, expending its great force in vain? Now its banks are unrecognizable. The Volga already sends out its transformed energy from Ivankovo, Uglich, Shcherbakovka. The construction of hydroelectric stations in Gorky and at Molotov on the Kama, a tributary of the Volga, is in full swing. ...

In carrying out the Stalinist plan for the creation of the material and technical bases of communism, the Soviet state is constantly increasing the scope of capital projects. The amount of state capital investments is two and a half times greater this year than it was in the last prewar year and comes to several billions of rubles. ...

Our builders have achieved acknowledged successes in lowering the cost and reducing the time of construction. However, they still have much to do. The facts show that the work at the construction sites has not yet been organized properly everywhere. At many construction projects machinery is not utilized productively and lengthy periods of idleness of the workers are tolerated.

Can we, for instance, call it good organization on the sites of the Makeyevka Construction Trust (Makeyevka, Donets Basin) when during nine months of the current year the cranes worked 9754 hours and were idle 8054 hours, when the automatic loaders were in operation 9797 hours and idle 13,583 hours and when the plastering machines were used only 45% [of the time]?

The work is badly organized and the machinery not used to best advantage at the construction sites of Trust No. 16 of the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction and at the Moscow Mining Construction Trust.

Some organizations do not stick to their construction deadlines. Thus the Chelyabinsk Machine Construction Trust which builds houses in Chelyabinsk—a major industrial city—regularly fails to fulfill its plans for housing construction.

While carrying out a vast construction program the country cannot tolerate such shortcomings, which impede our forward movement. Every engineer and designer, every construction executive and foreman should resolutely carry out the directives of the Party and the government in construction and always remember the interests of the state.

It is essential to struggle with even greater persistence to reduce the cost of construction work by eliminating excesses in plans and estimates, reducing construction time, improving labor organization and increasing further the degree of mechanization of construction work. The elimination of excesses in volume and floor space in industrial and civilian construction projects, in the amount of territory occupied by an enterprise and in building trim is an important means of reducing construction costs.

The experience of A. Zhandarova and O. Agafonova, through whose initiative developed the movement for the successful fulfillment of every production operation, should be used in construction. To improve the quality of construction by every possible way is the important task of all builders. ...

At the Construction Projects of Communism: SCHOOL FOR OUTSTANDING CADRES. (By A. Inyutkin, Assistant Director of the Volga-Don Construction Project. Izvestia, Dec. 7, p. 2. 1800 words. Summary:) The builders of the Volga-Don Canal have fulfilled their pledge to Comrade Stalin to train 16,000 qualified workers in their educational network in 1951. The experience in the mass training of qualified builders gained at the Volga-Don Construction Project is of great interest to other projects. In 1949 we were forced to train mechanizers in great numbers and very quickly, because the construction project was beginning to receive excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, tractors, trucks and suction dredges. The training of excavator operators was organized at the Novo-Kramatorsk factory by the workers who assembled these machines. The trained mechanizers then came to the Volga-Don Construction Project at the same time as the machines. In the second half of 1949 a special school was organized in the Chelyabinsk Tractor Factory where 350 highly qualified tractor drivers and scraper operators were trained. They also went to the construction sites with their machines. Local workers as well as workers sent from the construction sites are recruited for courses at the factories which make machines for the construction projects. They receive training in production theory and practice in the shops and at the end of the courses they acquire experience in running the machines.

But the main bulk of qualified workers in the various trades study at the construction projects themselves. A central study combine of the Volga-Don Construction Project, organized to train 600 workers at a time, was set up in Krasnoarmeisk Borough, Stalingrad. This study combine has well-equipped classrooms, a dormitory, a cafeteria, a library, offices and a large number of visual aids. Experienced instructors train cadres in ten or 12 different fields. Several thousand qualified workers have been trained through the individual brigade instruction system in the past two years.

Two years of intensive work in training cadres under the guidance of the Party organization of the construction project and with the active assistance of the trade union and Young Communist League organizations has borne fruit. At the most important time of the construction work—the summer and fall of this year—we were not short of workers in any speciality at the construction project. Much is done to raise the qualifications of the engineering and technical staff at the Volga-Don Construction Project. Short courses and seminars have been organized to make it possible for engineers and technicians in various fields to perfect their knowledge and keep up with current technological achievements. Many young engineers and technicians have achieved considerable successes by raising their qualifications. For instance, Engineer Comrade Osipov, a Young Communist who came straight from the institute to the construction project in 1949, was recently promoted to chief engineer of a pumping station. Young specialist Comrade Seleznev successfully performed the functions of a senior engineer and is now working as chief of Lock No. 12.

A great number of qualified engineers and technicians have been drawn into the educational work of training workers. They have made up more than 15 study programs for the basic specialties. A central methodological bureau has been established under the Volga-Don Construction Project Administration. In 1950 and 1951 two general builders' educational conferences have been held at which the work of the educational network was carefully analyzed and its experience generalized. In the near future workers will begin to learn how to operate the canal after it has been opened. Measures are being outlined to train cadres of mechanics to operate the lock and dam mechanisms and of personnel for the pumping stations.

The regular builders and the 17,000 people trained at the Volga-Don Construction Project in 1951 are gaining great production experience and creating a nucleus of mechanizers for the other great construction projects of communism.

'CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF COMMUNISM ARE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF PEACE.'—New Exhibition at Polytechnic Museum. (Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 1. 225 words. Summary:) At the Polytechnic Museum of the All-Soviet Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge a new exhibition has opened devoted to the great construction projects of communism.

The main exhibit is an electric map of the projects showing the hydroelectric stations constructed during the years of the prewar five-year plans and the great installations being built today on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu-Darya. The irrigation zones are also shown. Blue lights flash on, and the seas, rivers, reservoirs and canals appear joined in a single transport system.

Numerous other exhibits—diagrams, photographs, sketches, maps, models, etc.—show the tremendous transforming influence of the gigantic new hydroelectric stations and canals. A special section is devoted to the mechanization of construction work on the projects.

Industry

MORE CONSUMERS' GOODS.—From the Leningrad City Soviet Session. (By Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin. Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) The Leningrad City Soviet discussed the question of enlarging the assortment and improving the quality of consumers' goods. This year the government took measures to increase the production of food and industrial goods above plan. Ye. Makhin, director of the local industry department of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee, A. Zernov, chairman of the city industrial council, and P. Oleinikov, chairman of the Leningrad City Consumers' Union, made reports on how this task is performed in Leningrad. The local industry of Leningrad fulfilled its plan for total output ahead of schedule and production of consumers' goods increased 19% since last year. But there are serious shortcomings in the work of the local industry. It does not fulfill its additional task of enlarging the assortment of consumers' goods. The additional plans for the production of beds and knitted underwear in local industry enterprises and brass tea kettles, baby carriages and mirrors in industrial cooperative enterprises is not being fulfilled satisfactorily.

Deputy G. Arefyev, chairman of the standing committee on industry, stated that Leningrad's local and cooperative industry has mastered the production of many new consumers' goods but that the quality of these goods does not come up to standard. The enterprises have many unutilized potentialities at their disposal: for instance most enterprises work on only one shift and many operations are done by hand.

The city Soviet passed a resolution to ensure further enlargement of the assortment and improvement in the quality of goods.

COMPETITION TO REDUCE ARDUOUS LABOR AT EVERY WORK SPACE. (Izvestia. Dec. 8, p. 1. Complete text:) Yesterday the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry discussed dissemination of the example of Comrades Katayev, Zagorny, Kuznetsov, Dolgachev and Gainutdinov, Stakhanovite forge workers at the V. M. Molotov Automobile Works in Gorky, who began competition to reduce the amount of heavy work done at each work space and on each operation.

Comrade Katayev and Comrade Mezinov, manager of the forge shop at the Molotov works, made speeches.

On the initiative of the Stakhanovites the forge shop of the Molotov plant has made a number of improvements in its work. Delivery of billets and forged pieces from the furnaces to the forging machines and presses has been mechanized, and this has made the work of stokers and forge workers easier and permitted a reduction in the number of workers. As a result labor expenditure per part has been reduced 25%.

Workers, engineers, norm-setters and technicians are taking part in the competitions. Creative cooperation between Engineer Barykin and forge worker Kuznetsov has made possible radical changes in the production of crankshafts. These are now forged by a single powerful hammer instead of by two; thus the brigades have been reduced by three workers and a steam hammer has been released for other work. Unit cost of these parts has been reduced 3.5%.

The collegium of the ministry approved the example of the forge worker innovators and decided to disseminate their initiative widely in all the ministry's enterprises. Comrades Zagorny, Katayev, Kuznetsov, Dolgachev and Gainutdinov have been awarded the badge "For Outstanding Success in Socialist Competition."

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF INVALIDS' COOPERATIVES. (By F. Ivanov. Trud, Dec. 8, p. 1. Complete text:) Today is the 30th anniversary of the invalids' cooperatives, which include 40,000 enterprises and engage in the most varied kinds of production. Invalids' labor is successfully used in the clothing, leather footwear, textile, metalworking, food and printing industries.

Invalids of Categories I and II work in special shops and are under medical supervision. Their work is organized on a special schedule with regular pauses for rest. A six-hour working day is in force and many of them receive special diets in dietetic canteens.

Artels also provide raw materials for invalids working at home and collect the finished products.

The cooperatives are equipping the shops with first-rate machines and equipment to make the invalids' work lighter.

Invalids who are members of these cooperatives receive their pensions in full. In addition they share in the profits of the enterprise. The cooperatives are doing a great deal to improve their welfare conditions. Each year many invalids receive free treatment in sanatoriums and health resorts and spend their vacations in rest houses. Health centers and children's institutions have been organized in many artels, and clubs, Red Corners and libraries have been set up.

REBUILT SUGAR REFINERY. (Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 1. 150 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—The Ukraine sugar industry has been enriched by a new enterprise: the Cherkassy refinery has resumed operation. Today the first three carloads of refined sugar were ready for shipping. Mastering new equipment and machinery, the collective of the enterprise is constantly increasing its output and has already achieved 50% of the planned daily norm.

The Cherkassy refinery was utterly destroyed by the Hitlerite occupiers. ...

Agriculture

(Editorial)—FOR HIGH STANDARDS IN AGRICULTURE. (Pravda, Dec. 3, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... The uninterrupted growth of the material-technical base of the collective farm countryside, the amalgamation of small collective farms and the development of diversified communal production demand skilled direction of agriculture. Recently agronomists and zootechnicians have been appointed to executive posts in the collective farms. Agricultural specialists, for example, have been elected chairmen of all the collective farms in Labinsk District, Krasnodar Territory, and have helped promote the improvement of collective farm work. ...

Now, when millions of collective farm workers are engaged in agrotechnical studies, agronomists, as propagandists of advanced Michurin science, are confronted with a particularly responsible task. Last winter more than 100,000 agricultural specialists were enlisted to lecture in courses for the mass instruction of collective farm workers, and studies have taken on a still wider scope this year. In instructing field workers in the foundations of advanced agricultural science, the agronomists must constantly relate theory to the practice of collective farm production and the practical tasks of further advancing the communal economy.

Unfortunately, the mass agrotechnical instruction of collective farm workers is not satisfactorily organized in certain districts. For example, in Bobrovitsa and Nosovka Districts of Chernigov Province the agronomists rarely deliver lectures

or talks to the collective farmers and the three-year agrozootechnical courses function very poorly in a number of collective farms. The Party and Soviet agencies of these districts underestimate the role of the agronomists in the fight for a further advance of agriculture. ...

At present preparations for spring sowing are being carried out on a large scale. Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies must see that all agrotechnical measures are carried out with the direct participation of agronomists and skilled specialists in socialist agriculture and under their personal supervision.

Soviet agronomists are a great force in the struggle to strengthen and develop the communal economy, which is the foundation for the further advance of collective farms and the growth of the farm workers' material well-being. To utilize them correctly is a very important duty of local Party and Soviet organizations.

(Editorial)—IMPORTANT TASK OF FARM WORKERS. (Pravda, Dec. 9, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... The current year has been marked by a further advance in our socialist agriculture. The collective and state farms are successfully struggling to carry out the Stalinist program of developing socialist livestock raising. Livestock raised on collective and state farms now amount to a majority of the total head in the country. ...

In only ten months of the current year, for example, the head of cattle on the farms of Kurgan Province has increased 34%, the number of sheep and goats 16.3%, pigs 61.4%, horses 16% and poultry 206%. ...

Now the most crucial time in livestock raising has arrived—the time for wintering livestock. The maintenance and continued growth of the numbers of livestock and the productivity of the communal head depend on the exemplary tending of collective and state farm livestock during this period.

Livestock raisers on the advanced collective farms have met the winter fully prepared, having earlier ensured warm quarters and adequate feed for their animals. Nevertheless there are serious shortcomings in the wintering of livestock on many collective and state farms. ...

Instead of showing constant concern for increasing procurements and organizing economy of feed expenditure, some local Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies are complacently assuming that once they have stored up more rough fodder than last year everything is all right. These officials do not take account of the fact that on many collective and state farms the head of livestock has considerably increased this year.

In Central Asia, the lower Volga area and the North Caucasus millions of head of collective and state farm livestock are being kept on open-range pastures for the winter—both in the steppes, which have little snow, and in the black earth regions. Before winter arrived advanced collective farmers amassed extra supplies of fodder in the pastures, erected shelters and equipped watering places. However, many collective and state farmers of the Kazakh, Uzbek and Turkmenian Republics, the Dagestan Autonomous Republic, Stavropol Territory and Astrakhan Province did not prepare in a proper manner for the wintering of livestock on open ranges. ...

The urgent task of Party organizations at present is to mobilize agricultural workers in the struggle for exemplary work in wintering livestock and fulfillment of the state plan for developing communal animal husbandry. The successful performance of these tasks will be an important contribution to the cause of building communism.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'BREEDING NEGLECTED.'* (Izvestia, Dec. 9, p. 2. Complete text:) The Oparino District Soviet Executive Committee in Kirov Province discussed the letter to the editor published in Izvestia under the above heading and recognized as correct the criticism of the work of the Oparino State Breeding Station.

The executive committee pointed out to Comrade Kaznev, director of the station, the shortcomings in the guidance of the development and perfecting of Oparino sheep and proposed that order be established in the breeding and zootechnical calculations on the livestock farms, that strict control be established to conserve livestock and that special attention be devoted to improving the breeding qualities of sheep.

Comrade Balezin, a member of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, has reported that the letter was discussed at a conference of animal husbandry specialists in the Kirov Province agricultural administration. The conference outlined measures to improve breeding.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 41, p. 35.

Military Affairs

THE ROUT OF THE GERMAN FASCIST TROOPS AT MOSCOW. (By General of the Army V. Kurasov. Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 2. 2500 words. Condensed text:) Ten years ago, on Dec. 6, 1941, the troops of the Soviet Army, on the orders of Comrade Stalin and under his leadership, went over to a vigorous counter-offensive near Moscow which ended in the destruction of the German fascist forces.

This victory was won in the difficult conditions of the struggle against a cunning and strong enemy who had carried out a perfidious and sudden attack on our country. Faced with the numerical superiority of the Hitlerites in tanks and aircraft, the troops of the Soviet Army had fought a series of heavy defensive battles.

The German fascist hordes rushed toward Moscow, calculating on achieving decisive success here. The Hitlerite command intended to isolate Moscow by a wide pincer movement and then, with blows from the north, west and south, to take possession of the Soviet capital.

On Oct. 2, 1941, the German fascist troops launched an offensive against Moscow. At the same time the Germans strove to strike blows at our forces defending the Donets Basin and the Crimea, and also in the direction of Tikhvin, with the objective of closing the ring around Leningrad.

The struggle was hard and violent. The history of warfare offers no examples of more stubborn resistance than that offered to the advancing enemy by the troops of the Soviet Army. They not only defended themselves heroically but also dealt mighty counterblows. At the cost of immense losses the enemy succeeded in pushing our troops eastwards, capturing Kalinin and reaching Naro-Fominsk and Tula. But this time also he was not victorious. On the entire front the Hitlerites were halted by the heroic resistance of the Soviet troops.

Thus, by the end of October, the first "general" offensive of the German fascist troops against Moscow had been foiled. Yet the position of our own forces on the front continued grim. ...

The second German "general" offensive was hastily prepared. Having completed the concentration of 51 divisions, including 1500 tanks and almost 3000 pieces of artillery, on the Western Front of the Soviet Army, the Hitlerites again went over to the offensive on Nov. 15, 1941, this time with the aim of encircling Moscow to the north and south, closing the tank pincers in the region of Noginsk and surrounding the Soviet capital. At the same time German infantry formations were to advance on Moscow from the west. As many as 1000 German aircraft supported this offensive. ...

By Dec. 5, 1941, the great defensive battle near Moscow had ended in our favor: the second "general" offensive had failed like the first. ...

Preparations for the first Soviet counteroffensive near Moscow were made under the direct supervision of Comrade Stalin. The fundamental objective assigned by the brilliant Stalinist plan was the destruction of the German flanking elements trying to bypass Moscow to the north and south; subsequently our troops were to go over to a general offensive with the aim of destroying the enemy's main force.

Concentration of major Soviet reserves in the regions north and south of Moscow was completed by the end of December, and assault groups were created. The Soviet forces completed their preparations for a counteroffensive unknown to the enemy and without breaking off the defensive battle. When the German fascist invaders were sufficiently exhausted, when their reserves were depleted and they least expected a Soviet offen-

sive, our Western Front forces, on the orders of the Supreme Commander in Chief, launched a counteroffensive against their flanks on Dec. 6, 1941. ...

As a result of the crushing blows struck by our forces the shattered German northern wing began to retreat to a defensive line along the Lama and Ruza Rivers.

At the same time the troops on our left wing routed the invaders in the area northeast and east of Tula. ...

The strategic initiative had been snatched from the Hitlerites, and the Soviet forces now had the opportunity to develop operations in many directions. The success of this offensive marked the failure of Hitler's strategic plans. ...

This great victory dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the German Army and showed the superiority of the profoundly scientific Stalinist strategy over the adventurist strategy of the enemy. ...

For the victory near Moscow, and for all the historic victories of the patriotic war, the Soviet people are indebted primarily to their great leader and commander, Comrade Stalin. ...

Cities

NEW APPEARANCE OF HERO CITY. (Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 1. Complete text:) Stalingrad——A meeting of the public organizations of the city was held here Dec. 7 to discuss plans for building the central part of the city. Chief Architect and Stalin Prize Winner Comrade Simbirtsev gave a report on this question.

The hero city is growing quickly. Many beautiful residential and administrative buildings have been constructed in places where ruins were after the war. The construction of houses on Lenin Street and Mir [Peace] Street is almost entirely completed. This summer the building of Soviet Street and Defense Square was begun. Much reconstruction has been done this summer on the Square of the Fallen Soldiers, which is the place where popular demonstrations are traditionally held and where Stalingraders take walks. Stalin Prospect has become the most beautiful highway in the city.

Much attention is being devoted to building the central part of the city, which includes Station Square, the Square of the Fallen Soldiers, the embankment of the Volga and the future Victory Park.

The plan calls for a wide, well-landscaped exit from the Square of the Fallen Soldiers to the Volga, to Heroes' Drive which ends in Victory Park on the Volga embankment. The embankment of the Volga should be entirely rebuilt by the time the Volga-Don Canal is put into operation. The mooring berths, warehouses and docks, now located here, are to be moved elsewhere. The embankment will be asphalted, faced with granite and planted with young trees.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'IS THIS THE WAY A FARMERS' HOSTEL SHOULD BE?* (Izvestia, Dec. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) In connection with the letter printed in Izvestia under the above heading, Comrade Pantikov, chairman of the Krasnodar Territory Soviet Executive Committee, issued an order in which measures were outlined to remedy the shortcomings in the work of the territory Farmers' Hostel. Attention was devoted to improving by all possible means the services to visiting collective farmers.

It was proposed to Comrade Moiseyenkov, director of the territory agricultural administration, and Comrade Guseva, director of the Farmers' Hostel, that they install corners to propagandize Michurinist agriculture and advanced collective farm experience in the Farmers' Hostel and that they hold discussions, consultations and lectures on agriculture.

Science

COOPERATION OF SCIENTISTS OF FRATERNAL REPUBLICS. (Pravda, Dec. 7, p. 1. 325 words. Condensed text:) The tenth session of the Council for Coordinating Scientific Work of Union Republic Academies of Sciences opened yesterday in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The presidents of the republic Academies, directors of academic departments and scientific research institutes and representatives of ministries and departments are taking part in its work. The session is devoted to prospects and plans for scientific research work in all fields of knowledge. Particular attention is being paid to intensifying the scientists' assistance to the great construction projects of communism.

Opening the session, A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, described the ever-increasing importance of science in the life of the peoples of our country and the constantly increasing collaboration between scientists of the fraternal Union republics. He stressed that the coordination of scientific work in progress in the institutes of the twelve republic Academies is of great importance, citing examples of fruitful joint research work by scientists of various republics. ...

He called on the scientists to direct all their creative efforts toward the basic tasks of communist construction and the strengthening of our homeland, the bulwark of world peace.

A report on the reorganization of philological work in the light of Comrade J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics was heard at the first session.

The session will last until Dec. 10.

COOPERATION OF SCIENTISTS OF UNION REPUBLICS. (Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 2. 125 words. Summary:) At yesterday's session of the Council for Coordinating Scientific Work of Union Republic Academies of Sciences the research plans in physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology and other fields were subjected to a creative discussion.

In an animated exchange of opinion in the Division of History and Philosophy Academician Grekov acquainted the scholars of the Union republics with the problems facing the division.

STUDY OF LANGUAGES OF PEOPLES OF U.S.S.R. (Pravda, Dec. 9, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) The session of the Council for Coordinating Scientific Work of Union Republic Academies of Sciences was continued Dec. 8 in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. ...

At meetings of the Division of Literature and Languages scholars reported on plans to work out their important problems in the light of Comrade J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics and told about research in the languages and literature of the peoples of our country.

The Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is preparing a series of monographs on the development of the Bashkir, Tatar, Tuvinian, Khakass and other languages. Scientific grammars of the Nenets, Nanai and Chukot languages are being written. Scholars of the Union republics are compiling dictionaries and investigating the grammar and vocabulary of the modern languages of the U.S.S.R., tracking their historical development and studying different dialects. Among the new major works of the Linguistics Institute of the Georgian Academy of Sciences is an eight-volume explanatory dictionary of modern Georgian. ...

SCIENTIFIC SESSION ON LINGUISTICS. (Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 4. 100 words. Condensed text:) Kishinev—A joint session of the Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Academy's Moldavian branch opened this evening in the Great Hall of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. ...

Academician V. V. Vinogradov reported on "Basic Tasks of Soviet Philology in the Light of J. V. Stalin's Works on Linguistics," and Master of Philology I. D. Cheban spoke on "The Present State of Scientific Study of the Moldavian Language and its History."

ALOOF FROM PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS. (By A. Bakharev, Staff Correspondent for Rostov Province. Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The biology station of Rostov University is situated in a picturesque spot overlooking a valley running down to the Sea of Azov. Peace and quiet reign over the orchards of the station. Dahlias,

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 40, p. 41.

chrysanthemums and asters bloom until late autumn in the flowerbeds. Not only flowers but also all kinds of vegetables are grown here for commercial purposes. Comrade Esmont, a scientist at the station, boasts that they were the first to grow cotton in this district and that they grow it under various conditions. But although the station was the first to sow cotton, the collective farms of the province have been growing it for two years now on thousands of hectares and their agrotechny is much more advanced than that of the biology station. Having cut itself off from life, the biology station does not give practical assistance to the surrounding collective farms. Its scientific research work does not include propagandizing the achievements of Michurinist agrobiology or applying advanced experience.

The botanical garden of the university should be an experimental center for cultivating subtropical crops in the Don region. But it, like the biology station, concentrates mainly on cultivating flowers for the commercial market. The botanical garden and the biology station are called "windows into production;" but these windows are tightly boarded up, and the light of Michurinist science, which is indissolubly connected with socialist agriculture, does not penetrate them.

The officials of the Azov-Black Sea Institute consider themselves ardent supporters of cooperation with production, but in actuality they cut themselves off from collective farm practice. The plan to propagandize scientific achievements in agriculture has not been fulfilled. Many departments have severed their connections with the collective farms. Only individual officials occasionally go to the districts of the province to give lectures and reports. The institute knows that the educational process in the departments cannot be organized without a profound study of the experience of leading workers. Studies divorced from life have no scientific value, but nevertheless the institute is more and more severing its contact with agricultural production.

A scientific production council to aid agriculture was formed two years ago under the Novocherkassk Scientists' Club. The best workers of scientific research institutions, leading combine workers and leaders of tractor and field brigades made up the sections of the council. The council organized the supervision of the collective farms and helped them to develop agrotechny. But this fine cooperation of the scientific production council with the collective farms was not strengthened. Recently the contact between the council and production has been almost entirely severed.

The study and dissemination of advanced experience is carried out better in the Institute of Agricultural Economics than in other scientific research institutions of the province. The scientists from this institute worked on a number of important subjects, such as the introduction into production of advanced labor methods, the mastering of the grass crop rotation system, the introduction of complex mechanization and others. But they did not find sufficient support in their work from the province organizations. The institute's suggestions for compiling plans at the collective farms were not put into effect by the province agricultural administration.

The province agricultural administration, headed by Comrade Bondarenko, displays complete lack of concern for strengthening the cooperation between science and practice. It does not direct the work of the scientific research institutions so as to extend their contact with production. It just automatically confirms their work plans. It has not published a single pamphlet or poster on timely questions of collective farm production in a year.

The collective farmers and mechanizers are thirsting for knowledge and the province has every opportunity to satisfy their strivings. A wide network of educational and scientific research institutions has been set up in the Don region, in which there are more than 1500 scientific workers. If these cadres were used properly, scientific research work and the propagandizing of the achievements of Michurinist science could be carried out on a large scale. But this is not done. The Party and agricultural agencies ignore these serious shortcomings.

Letter to the Editor: AN IMPORTANT DETAIL IN PUBLISHING SCIENTIFIC WORKS. (By Yu. Grizodub, Doctor of Technical Sciences. Izvestia, Dec. 8, p. 2. Complete text:) Indicating the dates on which scientific works were submitted to the press plays a not insignificant role in establishing the priority of Soviet science. New scientific achievements are usually published first in journals and only afterwards in monographs and textbooks. But between the time articles reach the editors and the time they are printed six months, a year or sometimes even more time elapses. Therefore an indication in the notes to an article of the date it was received by the editors is an important aid in establishing our country's priority on a given question and also permits the readers to check on any delays in publication of scientific works [in the journals].

At present the date of submission of an article is indicated only in the journals of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and a few others. In most of the branch technical journals these dates are not indicated, although original works containing new solutions to problems, the priority of which needs to be established, are often published in them. A similar situation exists in medicine. It is hard to explain, for instance, why the dates are not given in the journal Khirurgiya [Surgery] when the editors of a journal of similar scientific importance—Voprosi neirokhirurgii [Questions of Neurosurgery]—do give dates. Such examples are numerous.

This does not mean, of course, that every single article in every journal should carry the date when it was received by the editors. But dates must be given for articles describing new scientific or technical achievements.

Geography and Exploration

In the Newspapers: LETTERS FROM PATRIOTS. (Pravda, Dec. 8, p. 3. Complete text:) The Murmansk Province newspaper Polyarnaya pravda [Polar Truth] devoted a page in one of its issues to readers' letters. They spoke of the Soviet Union's special interests in the Spitsbergen area and Bear Island.*

S. Kopytov, a very old captain of a Soviet trawler, writes:

"I remember the stories of our forefathers on the White Sea coast, who had from ancient times gone to 'Grumant' (Spitsbergen) to hunt wild animals, walruses and white bears. Our hunters from the White Sea coast invested much heroic labor and courage in conquering the islands of the Spitsbergen Archipelago and Bear Island."

Comrade Kopytov ends his letter by declaring that we cannot allow the American imperialists to build war bases there which are a threat to U.S.S.R. navigation and fishing.

Stalin Prize Winner G. P. Korolkov, captain of the trawler Semyon Dezhnev, writes that Soviet people opened up a coal deposit on Spitsbergen and organized its extraction, that Soviet sailors have earned their living in these areas since olden times.

"In 1947," relates Comrade Korolkov, "we discovered an area of large 'Polar herring' which we are now catching in great quantities."

I. Makasyuk, ocean captain, and I. Lagunov, director of the Polar Scientific Research Institute of Fishing and Oceanography, related in their letters how the Russian hunters and fishermen and scientific expeditions investigated and conquered these areas.

Polyarnaya pravda has done a useful thing in publishing patriotic letters in its columns.

The Arts

AFTER THE UZBEK FESTIVAL

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, Dec. 13, p. 2)—awarding

* [For previous articles on Spitsbergen see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 45, pp. 17-18; No. 46, pp. 9-10.]

the Order of Lenin to U.S.S.R. People's Artist Mukhtar Ashrafi, composer and director of the Tashkent State Conservatory; Uigun Atakuziyev, writer; Uzbek Republic Honored Artist Galia Bayazitovna Izmailova, actress in the Navoi Theater of Opera and Ballet; Uzbek Republic People's Artist Mannon Madzhitovich Madzhitov, producer of the Khamza Order of Lenin State Academic Drama Theater; U.S.S.R. People's Artist Khalina Nasyrova, actress in the Navoi Theater of Opera and Ballet; and Uzbek Republic People's Artist Mukarran Turgunbayeba, actress in the Navoi Theater of Opera and Ballet; and awarding the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to 26 people, the Order of the Badge of Honor to 59 and the Medal "For Labor Distinction" to 117.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 7, p. 1)—awarding the title of U.S.S.R. People's Artist to Uzbek Republic People's Artist Mukhtar Ashrafi, composer and director of the Tashkent State Conservatory, and Uzbek Republic People's Artist Sara Ishanturayeva, artist of the Khamza Order of Lenin State Academic Drama Theater.

OTHER ITEMS

DISTRICT THEATERS NEED HELP. (By Staff Correspondent M. Sokolov. Izvestia, Dec. 7, p. 2. 950 words. Summary:) Molotov—Molotov Province has drama theaters not only in the province center but in a number of districts as well. However, the district theaters are often left without supervision. The case of the Lysva Theater is an instructive example.

It all began when a certain actor named Chuzhbinin appeared on the horizon and was appointed to the post of director, chief regisseur and leading artist. This "Jack-of-all-trades" set up his own rule in the theater, selecting the repertoire according to his own tastes and taking no account either of the company or the audiences. Plays were presented after a few rehearsals, and hack work became more and more common on the stage. Local organizations and the province department on affairs of the arts have shown no real interest in the theater's work for more than three years. Ultimately, after he had brought about complete chaos, Chuzhbinin left Lysva.

Something similar is taking place in Krasnokamsk also. Attendance is becoming poorer and poorer, and incidentally neither Comrade Novoselov, chairman of the city Soviet executive committee, nor Comrade Lebedev, chairman of the city Party committee, nor any other city administrative official pays any attention at all to the theater. An electrician named Kovylov was appointed theater director here. He ignores the advice of the company and is intolerant of criticism and self-criticism.

At one time an audience conference was held at which Chief Regisseur Alexeyev was asked why the theater never showed Gorky's "The Philistine" and "Yegor Bulychov," Griboyedov's "Wit Works Woe" or Gogol's "The Inspector General."

"Our company has not reached that level," Alexeyev replied.

But this is not quite the case. The theater has the talent required, but work is needed. The actors want to study and to perfect their craftsmanship. They have a burning desire to improve their ideological and political standards and asked for a good propagandist. This same Comrade Kovylov was appointed propagandist.

The bad situation in the theater has been known for a long time. It has been written about in the city and province press, and mentioned more than once at sessions of the executive committee and the city Soviet. The theater question was finally discussed at a session of the city Soviet executive committee in June, 1951. A quite gloomy picture unfolded, and immediate measures were proposed for improving the work of the theater and its guidance. Comrade Novoselov, chairman of the city Soviet executive committee, came unexpectedly to Kovylov's defense, expressing the "firm conviction" that Kovylov would take the severe criticism into account and rectify the situation.

Unfortunately the situation has not improved, and now the province department on affairs of the arts sees no other solution but to close the Krasnokamsk Theater on the grounds that it has no basis for profitable operation. Strange as it may seem, this opinion is shared by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts.

The Krasnokamsk Theater has every opportunity to work successfully. Everything depends on the theater itself: if it provides a good repertoire and improves the ideological and political standards of its productions it will play to capacity audiences.

The indifferent attitude of the province Soviet executive committee toward art, the needs of the theaters and the theater companies is striking. The province philharmonic organized in Molotov 14 years ago has only an office: it has no concert piano because it has no space for one, and it lacks a full staff.

The province department on affairs of the arts is modest to an unbelievable degree: it occupies a single room. The Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts also shows little interest in theaters in the provinces, providing no help in the selection of qualified directors and worth-while repertoires and not sending out lists of recommended plays.

'THE DISINHERITED.'—New Indian Feature Film. (By U.S.S.R. People's Artist Vsevolod Pudovkin. Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 3. 1700 words. Condensed text:) A new Indian film, "The Disinherited," is being shown on the screens of our country. Its basic theme is the fate of Indian poor peasants who became the victims of the partitioning of India in 1947. The partition allegedly took place "voluntarily" and by virtue of "historical inevitability": so at least India's "patrons," the British colonizers who for 200 years plundered this immense and rich country with its population of 400,000,000 still assert.

But who needed this partition? Not, of course, the people of India—not the poor peasants or the workers, who have no rights. For many of them it was a great tragedy. It was the British imperialists who needed it. ...

In the fate of the film's heroes we see the fatal consequences of the partitioning. Tens of millions of Indians were forced to leave their own land, the land they had sanctified with their labor and which became part of Pakistan. Tens of millions of Indian Moslems had to resettle in Pakistan. Government agencies were incapable of providing work for these unfortunate people, of giving them a roof over their heads or saving them from starvation and horrifying, humiliating poverty. They now wander through the two newly formed countries in search of bread.

The action of "The Disinherited" takes place in a small village in East Bengal, an area which became part of East Pakistan. ...

The hero, a clear-minded and good-hearted man who helps his fellow-villagers to defend their pitiful rights and somehow or other to understand what is taking place, has been thrust into prison on account of the open slander and provocation of the moneybags. The film then shows the terrible fate of the unfortunate people as they gradually sink into the swamp of hopeless poverty.

In East Bengal no one shows any concern for them—there are too many such "disinherited ones." ...

Children writhe on the ground in the throes of death by starvation. Mothers and fathers sit motionless and glassy-eyed in attitudes of the utmost despair. ...

British colonial policy can be called shameless plundering, but this is not enough. After all, in order to plunder with impunity over a long period of time it is necessary to preserve assiduously the conditions which favor plundering—and, when necessary, to create them afresh. Those who represented the British Empire for 200 years were engaged in just this base and criminal "work."

Everything that promoted disunity and prevented the unification of the people, everything that forestalled the emergence of common interests, friendship and mutual trust among them, was carefully supported and fostered. Everything that might bring people together and afford them the opportunity of seeking better living conditions through their common efforts was carefully destroyed. ...

The British imperialists, who after 200 years of cynically so-called "colonial policy" recently presented India with a spurious "constitution" and hypocritically included her in the "British Commonwealth of Nations," now continue their

dirty work by partitioning the country into Pakistan and India. They continue to do everything in their power to kindle senseless hatred between the peoples of a single country. But now the situation is changing drastically. ...

The national movement is growing in India. The consciousness of the working class is growing also, and the peasantry is proclaiming its right to a decent life. The voice of the Communist Party, calling on the people of India to fight actively for freedom and independence, is resounding ever more loudly.

Progressive forces are gaining strength among the Indian intelligentsia. In cinematography in particular bold people are appearing: producers, artists and writers are not afraid to talk about important social questions. The young producer N. Ghosh with his film "The Disinherited" belongs to such people. I have called him bold, and this is indeed so. For one must consider that in India film production, except for a small number of relatively large companies, has until now been controlled by a multitude of businessmen who constantly replace one another. These men are in no way concerned with artistic values and even less with the ideological qualities of their films. They have worked out a standard formula for a banal, amusing spectacle, with songs, dances and decrepit anecdotes flavored with mysticism. This formula enables them to throw hundreds of films on the market each year. ...

"The Disinherited" has been successful. Its simplicity and clarity of narration, fine acting, vitality, pungency and social significance broke through all the obstacles of censorship and won applause from a wide audience in India. ...

The truthfulness and genuineness of the story is the incontestable merit of most of the episodes of the film. Its portrayal of its hero, Strikanto, is exceptionally natural and simple. The only thing that can be brought against him is his lack of a clear and strong power of reasoning. Not of intelligence or feeling—he has more than enough of these—but of the fusion of reason and will power which draws a person away from passive contemplation and directs him to energetic action.

Both the producer and the scenario writer must share the blame with the actor. The film is to a considerable extent imbued with the spirit of passive submission to a harsh fate. In the final shots the hero takes in his arms his newborn child. The mother lies before him, crushed by the ugly, chaotic life she has lived. But his eyes pray only for mercy and help: the producer does not show the way out.

From our point of view such a vague ending is a serious defect in the film. But we may be confident that with the growth of culture and public consciousness India will move forward, and that her creative workers will not only pose vital social problems but also try to solve them, pointing the way to the future. ...

PLENARY SESSION OF BOARD OF UNION OF COMPOSERS. (Pravda, Dec. 4, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) The fifth plenary session of the board of the Union of Soviet Composers opened yesterday afternoon in the Great Hall of the Conservatory. The general secretary of the union, T. Khrennikov, made the opening speech.

The session will discuss the problems of composing operas and the new works of Soviet composers in various mediums. The first concert took place in the afternoon in the Great Hall of the Conservatory.

PLENARY SESSION OF BOARD OF UNION OF COMPOSERS. (Izvestia, Dec. 8, p. 3. 100 words. Summary:) A concert of chamber music was held in the U.S.S.R. Central Composers' Club Dec. 7. Works by A. Bogatyrev, A. Dolukhanyan and others were performed, as was a new work by the Leningrad composer V. Chistyakov, the song "The Prisoner," with words by Nazim Hikmet.

The session also heard a recording of K. Molchanov's opera "The Stone Flower" and an evening concert of symphonic music in the Great Hall of the Moscow Tschaikowsky Conservatory.

Press and Publishing

(Editorial)—INCREASE ROLE OF PRESS IN DEVELOPING COMPETITION. (Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The press is the forum of advanced public experience. It should promptly note and publicize all that is new and advanced, fostering valuable initiatives and making them the property of the masses.

Socialist competition is a vital creative concern of millions of people, and it is a most important duty of our newspapers to offer a profound and comprehensive explanation of the means of carrying it out. Yet certain newspapers treat this subject in a superficial manner, as a temporary campaign. For example, the Irkutsk Province newspaper Vostochno-Sibirskaya pravda [East Siberian Truth] publishes only notes on the records of individual Stakhanovites and successes of certain industries. One looks in vain for comprehensive articles on current economic themes, clear statements by leading workers in socialist competition or stories comparing the results in one enterprise with those in another. The newspaper should reveal shortcomings in fulfillment of the production plan and indicate ways of bringing lagging sectors up to the level of the leaders.

The Party and government have pointed out serious defects, distortions and formalism in the guidance of socialist competition and have demanded the rapid elimination of these shortcomings. It is the duty of the press to strive tirelessly for strict observance of state discipline and against the narrow departmental approach so detrimental to the interests of a planned economy. Our press must advocate better utilization of machinery, mobilization of all internal reserves at enterprises, economy of raw materials, supplies and power and improvement of quality of production while lowering costs. In agriculture it must help develop socialist competition for the timely and efficient repair of agricultural machinery and exemplary preparation for spring sowing on all collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations.

NEW BOOKS. (Pravda, Dec. 6, p. 2. Complete text:). Mao Tse-tung, "Concerning Practice: On the Relation Between Cognition and Practice—Between Cognition and Action." * translated from the Chinese. State Political Publishing House, 100,000 copies, 24 pages, price 30 kopeks.

Hu Sheng, "The Aggression of Imperialist Powers in China," translated from the Chinese. State Foreign Literature Publishing House, 304 pages, price 8 rubles, 25 kopeks.

Po Chu-yi, "Quatrains," translated from the Chinese. State Literature Publishing House. 10,000 copies, 224 pages, price 3 rubles.

Lusin, "Stories and Articles," translated from the Chinese. State Literature Publishing House, 150,000 copies, 136 pages, price 1 ruble,75 kopeks.

Kuo Mo-jo, "Tsui Yuan," a historical tragedy in five acts, translated from the Chinese. State Foreign Literature Publishing House, 120 pages, price 3 rubles.

Chou Li-po, "Hurricane," a novel translated from the Chinese. State Foreign Literature Publishing House, 424 pages, price 14 rubles,10 kopeks.

Ouyang Shan, "Servant of the People," a novel. State Foreign Literature Publishing House, 204 pages,price 6 rubles, 20 kopeks.

"The Poetry of Liberated China," translated by Alexander Gitovich. Soviet Writer Publishing House, 20,000 copies. 120 pages, price 2 rubles.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'EXPERIENCE UNREVEALED.' (By Staff Correspondent V. Beloborodov. Pravda, Dec. 3, p. 2. 850 words. Summary:) A review of the newspaper Chelyabinsky rabochy [Chelyabinsk Worker] published under the above heading in Pravda June 8 pointed out that the newspaper discussed

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[For a review of this work see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 48, pp. 3-5; for news of an earlier edition, Vol. III, No. 2, p. 32.]

questions of Party life superficially, without knowledge of the subject. Six months have passed since then. What have the editors of the Chelyabinsk Province newspaper done to remedy these shortcomings?

Chelyabinsk—The editors of Chelyabinsky rabochy are not sparing in their praise of the material published in the newspaper, but they have no cause for such self-satisfaction. The paper does not go into the many-sided life of the Party organizations; it gives very little practical advice and discusses the methods and style of work of the Party organizations very poorly. The newspaper ignores some serious shortcomings in the work of the Party organizations. During the last six months the editors of the Party Life department of the paper visited the districts only once, and they very rarely visit the Party organizations of Chelyabinsk enterprises. In the spring the newspaper made an unsuccessful attempt to discuss the work of the Party organization of the chassis shop at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant. Since then the editors of the newspaper have not been near the plant. Every month the editors draw up general plans for treating Party life, but they are not fulfilled.

The editors are indifferent to workers' letters. Editor Comrade Konstantinovsky does not read the letters which come in, nor does he require his staff to do so. The authors of letters which raised important questions receive no proper support.

Much critical material by staff correspondents is never printed, such as the article from Zlatoust on the unsatisfactory organization of teaching Marxism-Leninism in the teachers' institute. Under various pretexts the editor holds back the articles on the incorrect style of work of the Nyazepetrovsk District Party Committee, on shortcomings in the work of the Party organizations of Verkhne Uralsk District and much other interesting material.

These facts prove that the editors of Chelyabinsky rabochy did not draw the proper conclusions from the review. Having recognized in words the correctness of the criticism, the editors did not take the proper measures to improve their treatment of Party life radically.

The serious shortcomings in the work of the editors are known to the Chelyabinsk Province Party Committee, but it does nothing to improve the situation.

In the second half of October Comrade Laptev, Secretary of the Chelyabinsk Province Party Committee, wrote to Pravda saying that the committee considered the criticism of the newspaper correct and that the bureau of the province Party committee was preparing the matter for discussion. Six months have passed since the review was printed in Pravda and the matter is still being prepared.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'THE GRAB-ALL ON TOUR.'* (Pravda, Dec. 9, p. 2. Complete text:) Having discussed the feuilleton by I. Ryabov and G. Kalnin printed in Pravda Oct. 22 under the above heading, the secretariat of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers recognized as correct its criticism of the unprincipled statements and self-interested solicitation of writer A. Popovsky.

The secretariat passed a resolution calling A. Popovsky's behavior unworthy of the title of Soviet writer and incompatible with membership in the Union; taking into account A. Popovsky's written statement, in which he recognized his mistakes, the resolution administered a severe reprimand and a warning.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 43, p. 43.

Sports

HUMBUGS FROM VORONEZH. (By S. Radov and A. Orekhov, Komsomolskaya pravda, Dec. 4, p. 2. 650 words. Condensed text:) Voronezh—Young Communist League members and the young people of Voronezh Province took the initiative in 1950 in developing sports on a broad scale in the province and in drawing 500,000 people into regular physical culture and sports activities. ... The number of physical culture enthusiasts in factories, higher educational institutions and schools has risen.

However, the province committee on affairs of physical culture and sports, and above all its chairman, Comrade Kuznetsov, instead of actively supporting the initiative of the young people and developing genuine organizational work, have followed another path. They have engaged in unnecessary fuss and, concealing shortcomings, have begun to increase the number of physical culturists, on paper, in official reports to higher physical culture organizations. Without leaving his office, the chairman of the province committee on affairs of physical culture and sports began to call together physical culture groups and hold all sorts of meets. For example, he reported that basketball leagues were busy in Lipetsk District, even though he knew that the district lacked even a single basketball court. Where then, one wonders, did the basketball teams "created" by Comrade Kuznetsov train and meet?

He also picked figures off the ceiling on the number of soccer players in the district. He entered the number 653 on a graph for reporting on soccer, whereas the district has a total of only 100 soccer players, and even these did not meet once during the summer season.

Some of the officials of the district committees on affairs of physical culture and sports have followed their chief's example. ... With Comrade Kuznetsov's blessing, the reports of not only certain villages but even of a number of physical culture groups in major industrial enterprises do not reflect the true state of affairs.

Comrade Kuznetsov gave widespread publicity to a gymnastic meet, representing it to be a province-wide one. Many spectators came to watch the province's best gymnasts. And what did they see? Only two athletes came to Voronezh from other cities. The rest were students of the Voronezh Pedagogical Institute. True, some of them wore the sports shirts of the Dynamo club and others those of the Spartak club. Comrade Kuznetsov had to resort to this masquerade in order to deceive the public.

The practice which has become rooted in the Voronezh Province Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports causes great harm to the important cause of training our young people. ... The bureau of the Voronezh Province Young Communist League Committee, which has taken the strange stand of noninterference and connivance, blindly trusting inflated figures, must draw the proper conclusions and struggle militantly for the development of sports in the province.

Among our physical culturists there are many enthusiastic people who love sport and devote all their energy to developing it. However, physical culture "workers" like Comrade Kuznetsov, who disgrace the high and honorable calling of physical culture worker, are still to be found.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest. Izvestia, usually not published Mondays, does not appear on Monday or Thursday of this week.

DEC. 3—9, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

A defeat for the warmongers [Signs of opposition to U.S. domination are beginning to appear in U.N. in face of Soviet diplomacy], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 3/3-2100.* Note from Polish government to U.S. government [protesting Mutual Security Act of 1951], Pr 3/3-1600, Izv 4/3-1600. Memorandum of Bulgarian government to President of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly [protesting U.S. Mutual Security Act of 1951], Pr-Izv 4/4-700. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Nucleus of aggressors in U.N. prepares new measures for undermining U.N. [So-called "Collective Measures Committee" report exposes this "committee" as screen for aggressive U.S. policy], Pr 4/4-1000, Izv 4/4-1200. Meeting of subcommittee on questions of reducing armaments and banning atomic weapons, Pr 4/4-400, Izv 4/3-400; Pr-Izv 5/4-950; Pr-Izv 7/4-150; Pr 8/4-150; Pr-Izv 9/4-175. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—In Special Political Committee [Discussion on appointment of U.N. commission to investigate possibility of holding free elections in Germany], Pr 5/4-750; under heading Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Statement by Soviet delegate Ya. A. Malik in Special Political Committee, Izv 7/3-500. German people oppose U.N. interference in Germany's internal affairs [President of German Peasants' Union and weekly paper Die Deutsche Woche oppose U.N. consideration of German unity], Pr 6/3-450. Statement by Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichten [German Democratic Republic government has not received official invitation to U.N. General Assembly for discussion on all-German elections], Pr-Izv 7/3-150. In German Democratic Republic Council of Ministers [On invitation to send representatives to U.N. for discussion on all-German elections], Pr-Izv 8/3-175. Announcement by German Democratic Republic Department of Information [accepting invitation to send representatives to U.N. General Assembly for discussion on all-German elections], Pr 9/4-500, Izv 9/3-500. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Statement by Soviet delegate Ya. A. Malik in Special Political Committee, Pr 6/4-2400; Izv 7/3-2300. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—In Special Political Committee, Pr 9/4-350, Izv 9/3-450. To please the warmongers—Reactionary American press distorts proposals by U.S.S.R. delegate at U.N. General Assembly, by G. Rassadin, Pr 6/4-1400. Election of members to International Court [and Economic and Social Council], Pr 7/4-150, Izv 7/4-250. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Election of three nonpermanent members to Security Council; U.S.A. attempts to prevent election of Belorussian Republic, Pr 7/4-750, Izv 7/4-900. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Plenary session, Pr 8/4-1800, Izv 8/4-2700.

ATLANTIC PACT

Britain forfeits its sovereignty [Magazine Truth expresses alarm that only Americans are to be appointed to command posts in North Atlantic alliance], Pr 3/3-175. Characteristic results [N.A.T.O. Council meeting in Rome reveals West European governments' opposition to U.S. plans for arms race], by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina, Pr 3/3-1100. International review: Under cover of talk about peace [Rome meeting of N.A.T.O. Council belies Western powers' speeches in U.N.], by V. Korionov, Pr 3/4-1100. U.S.A. demands that Britain intensify arms race [British government informs U.S. government that it cannot fulfill armament program without considerable economic and military aid], Pr 5/3-100.

PEACE FRONT

Avert new world war [Statement by U.S. National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions], Pr 3/3-200. Northern countries' peace congress [ends in Stockholm], Pr 3/4-400. Ya. A. Malik's interview with peace delegation from Paris suburb Pre-Saint-Gervais, Pr 4/4-1600, Izv 4/4-1400. Spirit of mutual understanding is essence of struggle for peace, by Yves Farge, Member of Bureau of World Peace Council, Pr 7/3-1000. M. Yves Farge leaves Moscow, Pr-Izv 7/4-75. Indian people support peace, by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 8/3-900. International peace prizes awarded to [two] Hungarian film workers [for documentary film "Youth of the World"], Pr 9/3-225, Izv 9/1-75.

CONSTITUTION DAY ABROAD

Stalin Constitution published in Polish, Izv 4/1-100. Beacon for working people of entire world [Stalin Constitution], by Academician Alexander Toma, winner of State Prize of Rumanian People's Republic, Izv 4/2-1200. On the path marked by Stalin Constitution [from Bulgarian press], Pr 5/3-150. Most perfect and most democratic constitution [Peking], Pr 5/3-200. Following example of land of Soviets, by Academician Imre Trenzceni-Waldapfel, Rector of Lorand Etves University, Budapest, Izv 5/3-1000. Great celebration of socialism and democracy [in Bulgaria], Pr 6/1-125. The peoples' guiding star [Warsaw], Pr 6/1-175. Constitution of victorious socialism [Shanghai], Pr 6/1-75. To honor the author of the Constitution [Czechoslovak miners pledge early fulfillment of December plan], Pr 6/1-125. Law of peace and happiness [Budapest], Pr 6/1-175. Great example [Hungarian Workers' Party and Hungarian-Soviet Society hold meeting], Izv 7/3-150. Most democratic constitution [Articles in Shanghai newspapers], Izv 7/3-75. Rumanian people mark anniversary of Stalin Constitution, Izv 7/3-225.

FAR EAST

China.—Mutual work aid [55% of farmsteads in North China and 70% in Northeast China united in mutual aid groups; more than 700,000 groups in Shantung Province], Pr 3/1-225. Exhibition of Chinese culture and art [opens in Leningrad], Pr 3/4-75. Prices [of cotton thread and cotton cloth] reduced in China, Pr 4/1-150, Izv 4/1-100. Exhibits on Soviet Union in China [200,000 attend 65 exhibits in Peking], Pr 7/1-225. Chinese writers' delegation arrives in Georgia, Izv 7/2-175. Development of trade in China [Amount of consumers' goods sold in first half of 1951 347% above that of same period in 1950], Pr 8/1-200. Scientific life in China [Work of Academy of Sinica], Izv 8/1-275. Railroad construction in China [Work on railroad from Tienshui to Lanchow], Pr 9/1-175. Railroad workers' life in China [Real wages increased; 30 rest homes and sanatoriums and 1013 clubs opened], Izv 9/1-125.

India.—Statement at press conference by General Secretary of Indian Communist Party Ghosh, Pr-Izv 7/4-300. India under yoke of British capital [Speech by former Indian representative to International Monetary Fund], Pr 8/3-125. Four prominent Communist Party leaders released [from Hyderabad jail], Pr 8/3-50.

Indonesia.—Appeal by Communists in Indonesian prisons, Pr 9/3-225.

Japan.—Japan is colony of American imperialism [New York Herald Tribune correspondent reports from Tokyo that U.S. Army command in Far East intends to seek extraterritorial rights in Japan], Pr 4/3-75.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr 3/4-175; Pr-Izv 4/4-100; Pr-Izv 5/4-150; Pr 6/4-175; Pr-Izv 7/4-125; Pr-Izv 8/4-125; Pr-Izv 9/4-125. Crimes of American interventionists in Korea [Statement by American prisoners of war to members of Chinese Red Cross medical detachments], Pr 3/4-650. Crime of American interventionists in Korea [On brutal treatment of prisoners of war of Korean People's Army], Pr 6/4-150. Savage bombings of Pyongyang by American planes, Pr-Izv 5/4-50. American air force subjects Pyongyang to new savage bombings, Pr-Izv 8/4-125. In fighting Korea, by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 6/3-2000. American interventionists use Japanese specialists in bacteriological warfare [Korean and Chinese prisoners of war used in experiments, Pr 7/4-200. Korean trade union delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr 7/4-50. On Korean truce talks, Pr 3/4-450; Pr-Izv 4/4-400; Pr-Izv 7/4-300; Pr 9/4-350, Izv 9/4-450. Hsinhua on Korean truce talks, Pr 5/4-900, Izv 5/4-1100.

Malaya.—International review: Colonizers' alarm [Britain intensifies repression as Malayan people's liberation movement grows stronger], by V. Korionov, Pr 3/4-600.

Pakistan.—Famine in Pakistan, Pr 9/3-100.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

(Editorial)—Most important condition for building new life [Growth of labor productivity is chief factor for victory of new social system], Pr 4/1-1200.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Film on new Albania [Documentary completed with help of Soviet film workers], Pr 7/1-125. [70] New works by Albanian composers [in 1951], Pr 9/1-150.

Bulgaria.—Bulgarian trade delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 4/4-100. Initiative of Bulgarian workers [Conference at textile combine resolves to apply new Soviet methods for lowering labor costs], Pr 3/1-175. Newly erected buildings in Bulgaria [Capital construction in third quarter of 1951 is 43% above that of same period in 1950], Pr 4/1-225. Following example of Soviet innovators [Textile combine lowers production costs], Izv 4/1-125. Science in struggle for development of economy [Central Research Institute of Forestry aids lumber industry], Pr 7/1-200. Trial of Titoite spies in Sofia, Izv 7/4-450; Pr 8/4-175, Izv 8/3-200. Building [first] iron and steel factory [near Sofia], Pr 8/1-150. Movement for lengthening life of machines [begun by workers at Stalin Chemical Combine], Pr 9/1-175.

Czechoslovakia.—"J. V. Stalin" monument unveiled, Pr 4/1-125; under heading Statue of J. V. Stalin unveiled in Czechoslovak city of Sumperk, Izv 4/1-50. Friendship of peace-loving peoples [Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month], Pr 7/1-200. Plenary session of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee [Rudolf Slansky expelled; Party reorganized], Pr 8/4-650, Izv 8/3-650. Speech by Klement Gottwald at plenary session of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Pr-Izv 9/3-3900. Czechoslovak foreign trade expands [During third quarter of 1951, trade between Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic was 114% above that of same period in 1949: in 1951, trade between Czechoslovakia and Chinese People's Republic was four times greater than in 1950], Izv 8/1-200. Founding of schools for labor reserves [Schools for workers in mining and iron and steel industries to be set up in 1952], Pr 9/1-200. Czechoslovak workers' industrial achievements [Electrical plants fulfill annual plan in Prague, Frenstat and Bratislava], Izv 9/1-125.

Finland.—Vigilance of Finnish working people [Aggressive steps of reactionary circles exposed], by Staff Correspondent N. Dedkov, Izv 8/3-950.

Greece.—Appeal by Greek women and prisoners to the U.N., Pr 9/4-350; under heading Telegrams from Greek women and prisoners to Comrade A. Ya. Vyshinsky, representatives of all countries in General Assembly and U.N. Secretariat, Izv 9/4-350.

Hungary.—Rationing abolished in Hungary [Government decree on rationing, regulation of prices and wages and establishment of free market for agricultural products], Pr 3/1-150, Izv 4/1-150. Note from Hungarian government to U.S. government [on U.S. plane forced down in Hungary], Pr-Izv 4/3-650. Tass statement [on U.S. plane forced down in Hungary], Pr 3/2-650, Izv 4/2-650.* Article by Daily Compass columnist Stone on Tass announcement, Pr 7/3-500, Izv 7/4-500. Jen Min Jih Pao on violation of Rumanian and Hungarian borders by U.S. army transport plane, Pr-Izv 8/4-350. American organizers of diversion and espionage are exposed [U.S. plane forced down in Hungary], Pr 8/2-1700.* Polish newspaper on aggressive policy of American imperialists [U.S. plane forced down in Hungary], Pr 9/3-175, Izv 9/4-175. Report by Matyas Rakosi at plenary session of Hungarian Workers' Party Central Committee, Pr-Izv 4/3-2400. Women of new Hungary [72 women Deputies in Hungarian Parliament; 66,000 women deputies in local councils; 55% of teachers, 28% of pharmacists and 13% of doctors in whole country are women], Pr 8/1-225. Transformation of nature in Hungary [Former swamplands of Nadberk become rich agricultural area], Izv 8/1-250.

Poland.—With Poland's builders [1500 industrial plants opened ahead of schedule], Pr 3/1-150. Polish Miners' Day [11-month plan for coal mining overfulfilled; government presents awards to several hundred leading miners; two new settlements in Katowice; new building for Silesian Polytechnical Institute], Izv 7/3-125. High award [656 miners decorated], Pr 8/1-150. Marxist-Leninist classics in Polish, Izv 8/1-100.

Rumania.—[First] Anniversary of People's Councils [Soviets], Pr 4/1-225; Izv 4/1-125. Elimination of illiteracy in Rumania [Illiteracy cut in half since liberation], Izv 8/1-125. Newspaper Scanteia on Tass statement [Protests U.S. plane's violation of Rumanian borders], Pr 9/3-75, Izv 9/4-75. "Lay of the Host of Igor" in Rumanian, Izv 9/1-75.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr 5/3-150.

NEAR EAST

Imperialists' plans in Near East [North Atlantic alliance needs strategic East Mediterranean points to realize its military plans], Pr 6/3-125.

Egypt.—International review: Will of Egyptian people [Movement for peace and independence is growing stronger], by V. Korionov, Pr 3/4-600. Director of Cairo AP bureau deported from Egypt, Pr 4/3-75, Izv 4/4-75. New British provocations [Egyptian police and civilians killed and wounded in British attempt to enter town of Suez], Pr 5/3-200. Situation in Egypt [Thousands of Egyptians attend funeral of Egyptians killed on Dec. 3], Pr 6/3-275; [Minister of Internal Affairs reports facts on Egyptian losses in Suez Canal zone between Oct. 16 and Dec. 5; Senator demands boycott of Britain and friendship pact with U.S.S.R.; military mission recalled from Britain], Pr 7/4-225; under heading Statement by Egyptian Minister of Internal Affairs, Izv 7/3-125; [Egyptian Cabinet rejects British demand for evacuation of population and destruction of 75 houses situated near Suez water purification plant; reinforcements reported moving toward British camps], Pr 9/3-275. British soldiers' attack on inhabitants of Suez, Pr 8/4-150; under heading British soldiers' attack on inhabitants of Suez—Note of protest from Egyptian government to British government, Izv 8/4-225.

Iran.—Influx of American advisers into Iran, Pr 3/3-50; Izv 4/4-50. Protest by "National Association to Combat Imperialist Oil Companies in Iran" [against mild "sentence" given Iranian police officers responsible for shooting 15 patriots who demonstrated against Harriman's arrival in Teheran], Pr 4/3-75. Iranian reactionaries' outrages [Police attack student demonstration; offices of progressive newspapers and shops raided by unruly crowds in Teheran], Izv 8/4-200.

Iraq.—Decision of Iraqi government [not to recognize new Syrian government], Pr 5/3-50.

Syria.—On situation in Syria [Parliament dissolved; censorship introduced], Pr 3/3-125. On military coup in Syria, Pr 5/3-150; under heading On situation in Syria, Izv 5/4-50. Note from Iraqi government to Arab governments [asking latter not to recognize new Syrian government], Izv 7/3-75. On coup d'état in Syria [U.S. favorably inclined toward new regime—Beirut newspaper report], Pr 7/4-50.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Third Congress of Austrian-Soviet Society opens [in Vienna], Izv 8/4-350.

Germany.—Movement in West Germany for peace and unity [Newspapers in Munich and Frankfurt am Main show people's support for East German unity proposal], Pr 4/3-275. Against remilitarization of Germany [Representatives of French and German organizations meeting in Strasbourg resolve to struggle jointly against German rearmament], Pr 6/3-150. Palme Dutt on Adenauer's visit to Britain, Pr 6/4-200. "Adenauer, go home!" [Ex-servicemen demonstrate against Adenauer's visit to Britain], Izv 8/3-75. Adenauer on tour in London [As U.S. agent, he is attempting to persuade British government to join European army], by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 9/4-1400. Men who boss Bonn government [are either connected with Ruhr industrial circles or were prominent Nazis], by Staff Correspondent P. Naumov, Pr 7/4-1600. Delegation of Soviet architects leaves Moscow for Berlin, Izv 7/4-50. New price reduction in German Democratic Republic, Pr 9/3-275, Izv 9/4-75. German Democratic Republic trade delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 9/4-125.

WESTERN EUROPE

France.—On brink of bankruptcy [Economic crisis in France is due to U.S. domination], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 8/3-1900.

Great Britain.—"If we strengthen our friendship with Soviet Union, there will be no war"—Meeting in Manchester [commemorating anniversary of October revolution], Pr 4/3-400, Izv 4/3-275. On Soviet cultural figures' stay in Britain, Pr 4/3-100. On Soviet delegation's visit to Britain, Pr 6/4-125. Farewell meeting in honor of Soviet delegation in Britain, Izv 7/3-175. Soviet cultural delegation leaves London, Izv 8/3-100. British youth delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 9/4-50. Statement by Hewlett Johnson [at meeting of Anglo-Rumanian Friendship Society in London], Pr 7/3-50. Britain after elections [Conservative government faces increasing economic difficulties as result of arms race], by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 7/3-2100. New price increase in Britain [Prague dateline], Pr 9/3-50.

Italy.—Peace is highest aspiration of Soviet people—Press conference of delegation of Italian General Confederation of Labor, Pr 4/3-450. Aid from Soviet public organizations to Italian flood victims [Exchange of telegrams], Pr 5/3-1200, Izv 5/4-1200.* Italian newspapers on aid from Soviet public organizations to Italian flood victims, Pr 5/3-300, Izv 5/4-225.* This is genuine friendship [Soviet aid to flood victims known and appreciated by workers despite silence of Italian press], by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina, Pr 6/3-650.* Italian population expresses gratitude to Soviet Union [Thousands of telegrams and letters sent to Soviet Embassy in Rome], Izv 7/3-225. Workers'

fraternal solidarity [Italian General Confederation of Labor and other organizations give report on work with flood victims and express thanks to Soviet Union and people's democracies for aid], Pr 7/3-400. In violation of Italian peace treaty [American gunboats and destroyers handed over to Italian government in Brindisi], Pr 6/3-25. Notes from Czechoslovak government to governments of U.S.A., Great Britain and France [on revision of Italian peace treaty and Italy's admission to U.N.], Izv 9/4-1100.

Switzerland.—Swiss reaction sentences progressive journalist [One of editors of Voix Ouvriére accused of threatening Swiss independence], Pr 3/4-300.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada.—Results of Canadian census [Population is 13,893,208], Pr 8/3-10.

United States.—The arms race and workers' privations [Unemployment and tax increases impoverish workers while monopolies reap profits from war economy], by Staff Correspondents I. Filippov and Ye. Litoshko, Pr 5/3-2000. Persecution of Communists in U.S.A. [Gus Hall], Pr 9/3-125. American press on failure of efforts to cover up aggressive U.S. policy [Newspapers reveal concern of U.S. business circles over growing hostility of world toward U.S. arms race and failure of attempt to cover up this policy with talk about "peaceful aims"], Pr-Izv 9/4-650.

AFRICA

Statement by chairman of Algerian party "Triumph of Democratic Freedoms" [supporting struggle of peoples in Egypt, Iran, Morocco and Tunis], Pr 4/3-150.

WORLD ECONOMY

Czechoslovak preparatory committee for International Economic Conference set up, Izv 7/4-50. On forthcoming economic conference in Moscow [Reports from Czechoslovakia, India and Pakistan], Pr 8/3-350; under headings Statement by Iftiharuddin, member of Pakistan Constituent Assembly, and Resolution by Bureau of All-India Peace Council on International Economic Conference, Izv 8/3-250.

MISCELLANY

Moscow basketball players win grand prize of Prague for basketball, Pr 6/4-125. Defend rights of children to life, health and education—Appeal and program of International Committee of Patrons of International Conference to Defend Children, Pr 8/4-700, Izv 8/3-100. Executive Committee of Women's International Democratic Federation meets in Berlin, Pr 9/3-75, Izv 9/3-25. Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 8/4-200.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

MARXISM-LENINISM

Vol. XXIV of V. I. Lenin's "Works" in Azerbaidzhanian, Pr 4/1-50. First edition of V. I. Lenin's "Works" in Belorussian completed, Pr 8/1-300, Izv 8/1-75. Criticism and review: Against the philosophy of decadence and disintegration—Concerning M. Cornforth's book "A Defense of Philosophy: Against Positivism and Pragmatism" [in Russian translation], by N. Tarakanov, Pr 4/2,3-2800.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Follow-up: "A ministry's Party organization" [Collegium and Party organization of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Labor Reserves acknowledge criticism and outline measures for improving work], Pr 3/2-275. Party life: Plenary session of Leningrad Province Party Committee [discusses work with propaganda cadres and work by Kalinin and Lesogorsky District Party Committees], Pr 4/2-1000; Why are there no agitators on night shifts? [Neglected aspect of Party work in Vladimir Province], by Staff Correspondent F. Seleznyov, Pr 4/2-550. Follow-up: "Serious shortcomings in work of Party committee" [Party committee at Kharkov's Hammer and Sickle Factory acknowledges poor guidance of shop Party organizations and adopts resolution outlining specific measures for remedying situation], Pr 4/2-100. Plenary session of Saratov Province Party Committee [discusses secretary's report on work with Party aktiv and means of intensifying ideological and political training], Pr 7/2-150. Carefully train Party personnel [Work neglected by Novosibirsk Province Party Committee], by Staff Correspondent for Novosibirsk Province N. Bolkunov, Pr 8/2-1000. Eighth congress of Tadzhikistan Communist Party [to convene Jan. 15, 1952], Pr 8/2-10. Plenary session of Moscow City Party Committee [discusses reports of work of Party committees of Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction and Ministry of Trade], Pr 9/2-1000.

STATE AND LAW

To the editors of Pravda [Yefremov family expresses thanks for condolences on death of Alexander Illarionovich Yefremov], Pr 4/4-25. (Feuilleton)—Yevtei Grigoryev as an administrator [Director of Khabarovsk Territory office of All-Soviet Eastern Grain Procurements Combine acts in autocratic manner], by I. Ryabov, Pr 4/2-1000. (Editorial)—Constant contact with the masses is Soviets' source of strength, Izv 7/1-1300. Follow-up: "Heed voice of Deputies" [Tatar Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers charges heads of ministries and agencies with making personal checks on fulfillment of orders issued in accord with Deputies' recommendations], Izv 7/2-150. (Editorial) —Successfully complete preparations for elections of people's courts, Izv 8/1-1100. Courts in the Soviet state system, by K. Gorshenin, Izv 8/2-2800. Preparations for elections to people's courts [Propaganda work in Kiev], Pr 9/2-175. Review of the press: Noble task [Archangel newspaper devotes article to work of people's judge 30 years in office, describes "justice" during intervention period in 1918-1920; Kalinin newspaper describes American courts and contrasts with those in Kalinin Province; Saratov newspaper describes candidates; newspaper Sovetskaya Mordovia and others give poor coverage of elections], Pr 9/2-1000. Deputy's Forum: Support local initiative more actively [Russian Republic Ministries of Building Materials Industry and Fuel Industry fail to support local Soviets in Ivanovo Province regarding construction of additional building materials plants], by Deputy to Ivanovo Province Soviet A. Tvorogov, Izv 9/2-1100. (Feuilleton)—Fishy artists and half-baked shoemakers [Various Ukraine cooperatives and societies engage in profitable activities not sanctioned under charters but financially rewarding; local Soviets negligent], by P. Filimonov, Izv 9/2-750.

CONSTITUTION DAY

Publication of J. V. Stalin's report "On the Draft U.S.S.R. Constitution" [by State Political Publishing House], Pr-Izv 4/1-100. On eve of Stalin Constitution Day [Nationwide preparations], Pr 4/2-275. In honor of Stalin Constitution Day [Agitators give talks on Constitution in Bashkir Autonomous Republic; Stavropol Territory M.T.S. greets anniversary with special work efforts], Izv 4/1-250. Steam turbine completed [High-speed work at Stalin Metal Works, Leningrad, ensures completion of 100,000-kilowatt turbine by Stalin Constitution Day], Izv 4/1-75. (Photographs)—J. V. Stalin on speaker's stand at Extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets, Dec. 5, 1936, Pr 5/1; J. V. Stalin delivering report on draft U.S.S.R. Constitution at Extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets, 1936, Izv 5/1. (Editorial)—Under banner of Stalin Constitution, Pr 5/1-1200. (Editorial)—Socialism and democracy are invincible! Izv 5/1-1200. Holiday of the Soviet people—With working people of the capital [Results of socialist competition to greet Stalin Constitution Day discussed at Moscow factories], Pr 5/1-350; Into new homes [Leningrad families get new apartments on Stalin Constitution Day], Pr 5/1-200; In honor of famous day [Meetings in Ukraine], Pr 5/1-225. Stalin Constitution is Constitution of peace and creative labor [Reports from Yerevan, Tbilisi, Riga, Ashkhabad, Moldavian Republic, Vilnius, Tallin, Petrozavodsk, Tashkent and Tadzhik Republic], Izv 5/1-1500. Inspired creative labor [by Soviet workers under Stalin Constitution], by Stalin Prize Winner Alexei Ryabov, forge worker at Stalin Metal Works, Leningrad, Izv 5/1-700. Most democratic constitution in the world, Pr 5/2-3800. Constitution of triumphant socialism, Izv 5/2-2700. In friendly family of peoples [Meeting in Kurd village observes Stalin Constitution Day and hears agitator's report on benefits brought to Kurds by Soviet rule], by Staff Correspondent G. Airyan, Pr 5/2-650. Let us praise our homeland, let us praise Stalin! [Four verses written by amateur poets], Izv 5/2-150. Success of Frunze weavers [Complete annual plan by Stalin Constitution Day], Izv 5/2-50. Beacon of friendship of peoples, by Natan Rybak [Kiev dateline], Izv 5/2-1200. (Photograph) —Nine students in Leningrad State University's department for young people of nationalities of the North, Izv 5/2. The road to learning, by I. Sukhanov, philosophy student at Moscow State University, Izv 5/3-550. Praise to thee, my mighty homeland, by Mikhas Lynkov [Minsk dateline], Izv 5/3-700. Our own Soviet regime, by Gabit Musrepov [Alma-Ata dateline], Izv 5/3-750. Great law of creative labor [Azerbaidzhan benefits by Soviet rule], by Mirza Ibragimov, Izv 5/3-2000. Day of our homeland—Yesterday the Soviet people solemnly celebrated Stalin Constitution Day [Meetings throughout the country], Pr 6/1-850. Country triumphantly celebrates Stalin Constitution Day [Reports from Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk and Stalino], Izv 7/1-700.

PEACE DRIVE

Third All-Soviet Conference of Partisans of Peace—Speeches by delegates on N. S. Tikhonov's report [Roundup of 28 speeches out of more than 70 delivered at conference], Pr 3/2-3800; [30 speeches], Izv 4/2-3900. Movement in defense of peace is

invincible [Reports on response to Third All-Soviet Conference of Partisans of Peace, from Moscow, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi, Kishinev, Frunze and Tallin], Pr 3/1-1300. Soviet Union is mighty bastion of peace [Reports from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Stalinabad and report of meeting in U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences devoted to results of conference], Pr 4/1-1600. Cause of peace will triumph! [Reports from Kiev, Moscow, Minsk, Riga and Vilnius], Izv 4/1-900. For the glory of the homeland, for the sake of peace [Reports from Moscow, Kuibyshev, Sverdlovsk and Tashkent], Pr 5/1-1400. (Photographs)—Meeting at J. V. Stalin Auto Works, Moscow, devoted to results of Third All-Soviet Conference of Partisans of Peace, Pr 4/1; Instrument shop worker P. I. Rodin addressing meeting, Pr 4/1; Meeting at auto and tractor electrical equipment plant, Izv 4/1; Assembly worker Ye. M. Konenkova addressing meeting, Izv 4/1. Labor for peace [Belorussian working people discuss Third All-Soviet Conference of Partisans of Peace], Pr 6/1-275. Competition of oil workers [Azerbaidzhan workers on peace vigils], Pr 6/1-250. Under banner of fight for peace—Soviet people warmly support appeal of All-Soviet Conference of Partisans of Peace [Roundup from various parts of U.S.S.R.], Pr 7/1-750.

TRADE UNIONS

On disseminating experience of Comrades A. Zhandarova and O. Agafonova [Secretariat of Central Council of Trade Unions recommends trade union support of drive for excellent performance of each production operation], Pr 4/1-175. Secretariat of Central Council of Trade Unions concerning initiative of A. Zhandarova and O. Agafonova, Izv 4/1-200. Seventh plenary session of Central Council of Trade Unions [opens to discuss fulfillment of collective contracts on railroads and work with trade union aktiv at enterprises], Pr 7/2-350, Izv 7/1-50; [continues discussion of reports on fulfillment of collective contracts on railroads], Pr 8/2-250; Izv 8/1-125; [ends discussion of report on work with trade union aktiv at enterprises and hears report on session of General Council of World Federation of Trade Unions], Pr 9/2-275, Izv 9/1-350. Before school children's winter holidays [Central Council of Trade Unions charges trade unions to help Young Communist League organizations organize vacation period], Pr 7/2-200, Izv 7/2-175.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Lights over the Kara Kum [Light entire course of Uzboi, where work proceeds on Main Turkmenian Canal], by Staff Correspondent for Turkmenian Republic V. Kornilov, Pr 3/1-850. (Editorial)—Improve organization and methods on construction projects [Increased efficiency by individual construction trusts is in order], Izv 4/1-1200. At Volga-Don locks [Concrete pouring completed at heads of seven out of 13 locks], Pr 6/1-225. Morning of a great construction project [Stalingrad], by Boris Polevoi, Pr 6/2-2900. Powerful excavator [begins operating at Kuibyshev], Pr 6/2-250. Patriotic upsurge at Urals factories [to fill orders for reclamation projects], Pr 7/1-300. "Construction projects of communism are construction projects of peace"—New exhibit at Polytechnic Museum, Pr 7/1-225. Construction of river port [begins near Novaya Kakhovka], Pr 7/2-25. At construction projects of communism: School for outstanding cadres [Training personnel for construction projects], by Assistant Director of Volga-Don Construction Organization A. Inyutkin, Izv 7/2-1800. Studies by builders of hydroelectric network [begin at evening branch of Kuibyshev Industrial Institute], Pr 8/1-250. On economic themes: Construction projects of communism and progress in machine building, by N. Shevchenko, Director of S. M. Kirov Elektrosila Factory, Leningrad, Pr 8/2-2000. Construction projects of communism are nationwide cause [Signed article on work by Moscow factories and Committee for Assisting Construction of Hydroelectric Systems, Canals and Irrigation Systems; report on efforts of Kharkov factories; report on work of sculptors for Volga-Don Waterway and report on aid to Zaporozhye's Ukraine Waterways Trust by Zaporozhye Construction Trust], Izv 8/2-1300; [President V. Ambartsumyan of Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences reports on work of Armenian scientists in connection with reclamation projects; leading excavator brigade at Volga-Don Canal overfulfills annual plan], Pr 9/1-800. Excavators for Kakhovka [being assembled at Zaporozhye], Izv 9/1-250. New reservoir [Construction in progress on Ters River, Tien Shan Mountains], Pr 9/1-175. At Amu-Darya Oasis [Three news items], by Staff Correspondent G. Vasilyev, Izv 8/2-300. New settlements in Samgori area [Collective farmers begin settling land reclaimed by dam project in Sagaredzho and Gardabani Districts, Georgian Republic], Izv 8/2-225. (Editorial)—Do not be content with what has been achieved but advance constantly! [in management], Pr 7/1-1300. State 3% lottery loan [Official table of winning numbers in Nov. 30 drawing in Minsk], Izv 7/4-700.

INDUSTRY

Annual plan fulfilled ahead of schedule [Reports from Sverdlovsk, Kharkov and Tallin], Pr 3/1-350; [Stalino and Bryansk], Pr 6/1-300; [Molotov], Pr 7/1-150; [Karaganda, Kharkov Province and Cheboksary], Pr 9/1-300. Rebuilt sugar refinery [Cherkassy, Kiev Province], Pr 6/1-150. Success of Murmansk fishermen [fulfill annual plan], by Pravda collective correspondent, the staff of newspaper Polyarnaya pravda [Polar Truth], Pr 6/2-275. In capital of Ukraine [10,000 Stakhanovites work against 1952 quotas], Pr 7/1-200. At leading factory [Bryansk Road-Machine Factory constantly improves its products], by Staff Correspondent M. Matyunin, Izv 7/2-175. Worth-while initiative of Sverdlovsk machine-builders—Complex application of Stakhanovite experience, Pr 8/1-900. (Photograph)—Nine initiators of complex application of Stakhanovite experience, Pr 8/1. Competition to reduce arduous labor at every work space [Collegium of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Automobile and Tractor Industry discusses initiative of workers at Gorky's V. M. Molotov Auto Plant], Izv 8/1-275. Improved production standards [City technical conference opens in Voronezh], Pr 9/1-125. Successes of Tataria lumbermen [Plan fulfilled, competition in progress to deliver 160,000 cubic meters of lumber above plan by end of 1951], Pr 9/1-250. Following example of production innovators [Minsk enterprises compete for excellent performance of each production operation], Pr 9/2-125. Hour-by-hour schedule at lumber camps, Izv 9/1-700. (Photograph)—Initiators of hour-by-hour schedule at lumber camps [Three workers at camp in Karelo-Finnish Republic], Izv 9/1. Annual plan fulfilled [by Ishimbai Oil Trust and Orsk Electrical Plant], Izv 9/1-75. Leading Karaganda mine [fulfills annual plan], Izv 9/1-275. New cooperative industries [Producers' cooperatives in Altai Territory building new spinning mill and dry cleaning enterprise], by Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov, Izv 9/2-100. More consumers' goods [Leningrad local industry fulfills annual plan ahead of schedule, but assortment plan not carried out and quality of some articles still low], by Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin, Izv 9/2-450.

AGRICULTURE

(Editorial)—For high standards in agriculture [through agronomists serving in collective farm administrative posts], Pr 3/1-1300. Lights of collective farm power stations [Intercollective farm power station completed in South Kazakhstan Province], Pr 6/1-200. Novo-Kubansky Irrigation Canal [completed], Pr 7/2-100. Citrus crops in Ukraine [First lemon crop picked in Transcarpathia, Izmail and Odessa Provinces], Pr 8/1-150. In the newspapers: Divorced from life [Penza newspaper criticizes province's agricultural propaganda department], Pr 8/3-250. Awards to brigade leader on Stalino Province state dairy farm for high indices in animal husbandry, Izv 8/1; to eight Kostroma Province state dairy farm workers for high indices in animal husbandry, Izv 8/2. Leading collective farm chairmen and brigade leaders at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture [to discuss experience], Izv 8/1-175. Publication of works on agrobiology in Latvian [First volume of Timiryazev's "Selected Works," three volumes of Michurin's "Works" and individual works by Vilyams], Izv 8/3-50. Engineer Levchenko's mechanized cotton drier [Engineer in Tadzhik Republic Academy of Sciences designs revolving perforated drum driven by small electric motor or tractor], by Staff Correspondent N. Mateorenko, Izv 8/2-150. (Editorial)—Important task of farm workers [to see to wintering of livestock], Pr 9/1-1300. Industry helps collective farms [Tile production increases nine times, brick, pattern and furniture production doubles in Vilnius Province in year; construction on collective farms much helped by local industry], Pr 9/1-150. [Party organization] In fight to improve communal animal husbandry, by Secretary of Kurgan Province Party Committee G. Denisov, Pr 9/2-2000. (Editorial)—For speedy, high-quality tractor overhauls! Izv 9/1-1300. In the Oka Basin [Formerly backward area becomes advanced livestock area], by V. Poltoratsky, Izv 9/2-1900. Follow-up: "Breeding neglected" [Oparino District Soviet Executive Committee, Kirov Province, advises director of Oparino State Breeding Farm to improve control over breeding work and improve sheep strains], Izv 9/2-150.

TRANSPORTATION

Construction of railroad station [begins] in Voronezh, Izv 4/1-50. New railroad station in Smolensk, Pr 6/1-150. Competition to reduce unit cost of rail shipments—Valuable initiative of Planner Claudia Baranovskaya, Izv 7/1-900. (Photograph)—Planner Claudia Baranovskaya, Izv 7/1. New railroad station in Simferopol, Pr 9/2-75. Winter boat overhauls [along Kama River], Izv 9/2-200.

DOMESTIC TRADE

New stores and cafes [Sverdlovsk City Soviet Executive Committee fulfills pledge to open 18 new stores in 1951; plans to open ten more by end of year], by Staff Correspondent V. Safonov, Izv 8/2-100.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Rout of German fascist troops at Moscow

[in Soviet counterattack of Dec. 6, 1941], by General of the Army V. Kurasov, Pr 7/2-2500. Great victory—Toward tenth anniversary of rout of Hitler's army at Moscow, by Lt. Gen. V. Vorobyev, Izv 7/2-2000.

CITIES

New buildings in Ashkhabad, Pr 6/1-150. New appearance of hero city [Conference held in Stalingrad on plans for central part of city], Pr 8/1-250. Follow-up: "Is this the way a Farmers' Hostel should be?" [Chairman of Krasnodar Territory Soviet Executive Committee issues orders for improving work of territory's Farmers' Hostel], Izv 8/2-100. Water from 40 springs [Second Yerevan water main completed], by Staff Correspondent A. Bagdasaryan, Izv 9/2-100.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

At Latvian health resorts [Winter season begins], Pr 8/1-75. Collective farm rest home [One of best in Kirov Province], Pr 7/1-75.

CULTURE

In the newspapers: Lecture bureau [Orel newspaper criticizes province lecture organization and notes that propaganda administration of Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Cultural-Enlightenment Institutions fails to render practical assistance], Pr 8/3-350. Electrification of mountain villages [Dozens of power plants built in Tadzhikistan during past three years], Pr 9/1-175. Literary evenings [held at Kirov Plant Culture Center, Leningrad], Pr 9/2-200. Construction of new workers' clubs [Penza], Izv 9/1-100.

SCIENCE

Scientific session on linguistics [Joint session of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Linguistics Institute and Moldavian Branch's Institute of History, Language and Literature opens in Kishinev], Pr 4/4-100. Aloof from production requirements [Rostov Province scientific institutions], by Staff Correspondent for Rostov Province A. Bakharev, Pr 6/2-1000. Cooperation of scientists of fraternal republics [Tenth session of Council for Coordinating Scientific Work of Union Republic Academies of Sciences opens in U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], Pr 7/1-300. In U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Izv 7/1-300. Cooperation of scientists of Union republics, Pr 8/2-125. Cooperation of Union republic Academies of Sciences, Izv 8/4-125. Study of languages of peoples of U.S.S.R. [Council for Coordinating Scientific Work of Union Republic Academies of Sciences continues session], Pr 9/1-250. Cooperation of Union republic Academies of Sciences, Izv 9/2-200. (Editorial)—Enrich science with experience of production innovators, Pr 8/1-1300. Letter to the editor: An important detail in publishing scientific works [Articles containing important discoveries should carry publication dates in order to prove Soviet priority], by Doctor of Technical Sciences Yu. Grizodub, Izv 8/2-275. Follow-up: "Concerning scientific discovery and discouragement" [Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences adopts resolution pointing out recent possibilities for allowing laboratory of Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Ailments to remain in Moscow and to resume work], Izv 8/2-125.

GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATION

In the newspapers: Letters from patriots [Readers of Murmansk Province paper write of Russian settling of Spitsbergen Archipelago and Bear Island], Pr 8/3-300.

EDUCATION

Graduate students' correspondence studies [Facilities organized at Armenian factories for workers studying for higher degrees], Pr 7/1-200.

THE ARTS

"Taras Shevchenko"—New feature film [Public preview held in Moscow], Pr 4/4-50. Film about Taras Shevchenko, Izv 4/4-25. Plenary session of board of composers' union opens, Pr 4/2-300. Fifth plenary session of board of U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Composers opens, Izv 4/1-100. Plenary session of board of Union of Soviet Composers [continues to hear works written in 1951], Pr 5/2-125; [continues], Pr 6/4-150; Pr 7/2-100; Izv 7/1-175; Pr 8/2-175; Izv 8/3-100; Pr 9/2-100; Izv 9/1-150. Poetry of a new life [Uzbek poetry], by A. Bocharov, Pr 5/2-1100. Awards to Uzbek Republic artists Mukhtar Ashrafi and Sara Ishanturayeva for outstanding services in development of music and theater art and in connection with ten-day festival of Uzbek literature and art in Moscow, Pr-Izv 7/1; to 19 workers in Uzbek literature and art [Listing to be continued], Pr 7/2, Izv 7/1. Art of the Uzbek people [Uzbek composers, singers, dancers develop art national in form, socialist in content], by A. Novikov and A. Kholodilin, Pr 7/2-1400. New production at Maly Theater [L. Tolstoy's "Living Corpse"], Pr 5/4-75. 40th anniversary of death of V. A. Serov [to be marked by meeting in U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts], Pr 5/4-50. New Korean feature film "Young Partisans" [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 5/4-100; [released], Pr 7/4-75. "The Disinherited"—New Indian feature film, reviewed by U.S.S.R. People's Artist Vsevolod Pudovkin, Pr 6/3-1700. Motion picture: "The Disinherited," reviewed by Mirza Ibragimov, Izv 9/3-1200. District theaters need help, by Staff Correspondent M. Sokolov [Molotov dateline], Izv 7/2-950. From the newspapers: Noteworthy date [Kuibyshev Province newspaper praises A. M. Gorky Drama Theater on centennial], Pr 8/3-300. Concerning the work of Dmitry Shostakovich, by Marian Koval, Izv 8/3-2000.* Film about Kirov Plant [Public preview of documentary film held in Leningrad], Pr 9/1-100. "Armored Train 14-69" at Transport Theater, Pr 9/4-100. Theater program, Pr 3/4-50; Pr 4/4-125, Izv 4/4-100; Pr 5/4-125, Izv 5/4-150; Pr 6/4-100; Pr 7/4-100; Pr 8/4-75, Izv 8/4-100; Pr 9/4-125, Izv 9/4-100.

LITERATURE

All-Soviet translation conference [ends], Pr 6/2-175.* Creative work of young writers [65 to come to Riga on invitation of Latvian Union of Soviet Writers to attend three-day discussion of their work], Pr 7/1-200. Follow-up: "Against relapses into antipatriotic views in literary criticism" [Pravda criticism of A. Gurvich's article "The Power of Positive Example" discussed by Party meeting of Moscow writers and by editors of Novy mir; Novy mir to improve work], Pr 8/3-300.* Toward centennial of N. V. Gogol's death—In the great writer's native land [Preparations for centennial by museum in Sorochinsk District, by Poltava libraries and by pedagogical institute in Chernigov Province where Gogol studied from 1821 to 1828], by Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov, Izv 8/3-300. Letter to editor: Make "Lay of the Host of Igor" exhibit a permanent one [Leningrad exhibit threatened with destruction for lack of space], by A. Yugov, Izv 8/2-225.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Follow-up: "Experience unrevealed" [Press review criticism of newspaper Chelyabinsk rabochy (The Chelyabinsk Worker) yields acknowledgment but no concrete results], by Staff Correspondent B. Beloborodov, Pr 3/2-850. (Editorial)—Increase role of press in developing competition, Pr 6/1-1300. New books [Ten titles of Chinese works in Russian translation], Pr 6/2-150. Review of the press: Half-baked essays [Writer for Uralsky rabochy (The Urals Worker) turns in inaccurate accounts of industrial operations], by M. Ovsyannikov, Party organization secretary at Urals Machine Plant, Pr 6/2-200. Follow-up: "More attention to political work among masses" [Bureau of Kalinin Province Party Committee advises editors of Proletarskaya pravda (Proletarian Truth) to improve writing on political work among masses], Pr 6/2-150. Follow-up: "Vital tasks of local publishing houses" [Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling, Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and Presidium of Ukraine Union of Soviet Composers adopt special resolutions and Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling outlines extensive measures for improving work of local publishing houses], Pr 6/2-100. From the latest mail: Uninformed editors [Bolshevik Altaya (Altai Bolshevik) editorial confuses nature of elections for people's courts], Pr 8/3-150. Follow-up: "The grab-all on tour" [Secretariat of U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers resolves to consider hack science writer's attitude unworthy of title of Soviet writer and incompatible with membership in Union of Soviet Writers and, taking writer's written acknowledgment of errors into consideration, to administer severe reprimand and warning], Pr 9/2-100. (Advertisement)—Novy mir No. 12, December [on sale], Izv 9/4-100.

RADIO—TV

Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 3/4-225 [includes one television program]; Izv 4/4-350 [includes four television programs]; Izv 5/4-300; Pr 7/4-175; Pr 8/4-250, Izv 8/4-450 [both include four television programs]; Izv 9/4-150.

SPORTS

For U.S.S.R. chess championship, by Master M. Kamyshov, Pr 3/4-350; Pr 4/4-300; Pr 5/4-275; Pr 6/4-125; Pr 7/4-300; Pr 8/4-350; Pr 9/4-350. Chess tournament for U.S.S.R. championship, by International Master V. Panov, Izv 4/4-350; Izv 5/4-300; Izv 8/4-225; Izv 9/4-200. Competition of leading hockey players [Play-offs begin in Chelyabinsk subgroup], Pr 3/4-150. Donets Basin soccer players in Moscow [on return from Bulgaria and Rumania], Pr 5/4-100.

MISCELLANY

Natural gas for villages [Large deposits exploited in Kuibyshev Province], Izv 9/1-125. New notes [Five items], Pr 9/2-150. In Evenkia [Five items], by Staff Correspondent I. Kovalkin, Izv 9/2-175. Readers report [Four items], Izv 9/2-200.

ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE AGITATOR'S NOTEBOOK SECOND QUARTER, 1951

[Published three times a month by the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Moscow Province and City Committees of the Communist Party.]

No. 10, April, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: Conduct spring sowing and crop cultivation in exemplary manner, by V. Karpov; state loans of country of socialism, by P. Dmitrichev.

Experience of leading workers: How our collective achieved reduction of unit costs, by V. Serebryakov.

Answers to agitators' questions: Influence of sowing quotas in crop productivity, by N. Afanasyev, P. Samorukov and Ye. Shevyev.

On international themes: Peoples of world intensify fight for peace, by A. Korzin; "Schuman Plan"is plan of warmongers, by Yu. Kozlovsky.

No. 11, April, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: May day—international holiday of labor and peace, by I. Pustovalov; organize children's summer vacations, repair living quarters in exemplary manner, by Z. Lozneva.

For use in discussion: Countries of people's democracy in new advance (facts and figures); in throes of poverty and hunger [workers in capitalist countries] (facts and figures).

On international themes: Liberation struggle of Viet Namese, by O. Orestov.

No. 12, April, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: Great triumph of Soviet people, by S. Balbekov; budget of Russian federation, by V. Korolev; Bolshevist press day, by L. Nikitin; our country is homeland of radio, by M. Reznikov.

On international themes: Struggle of Malayan people for freedom and independence, by A. Sergeyev.

Aid for the agitator: Subjects, plans and literature for discussions in May, 1951—Results of fulfillment of fourth (first postwar) USSR five-year plan during '46-'50; results of first session of Russian republic supreme soviet; May 9—anniversary of Soviet Union's triumph over fascist Germany; fulfill production plan for first half of '51 ahead of schedule; construction projects of communism are national task; let us complete spring sowing on time, let us ensure model cultivation of crops; let us disseminate widely the initiative of Ivan Buneyev's tractor brigade; use spring-summer season fully for wide development of mass sports work; peoples' fight for peace pact.

No. 13, May, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: For great construction projects of communism; 15th anniversary of V. I. Lenin central museum, by F. Barynin.

For use in discussion: Budget of the Soviet capital.

From agitation experience: Discussions in collective farm brigade—report of A. Suchilin, brigade leader at May 1 collective farm, Ramenskoye district.

On international themes: Right-wing socialists—lackeys of American-British imperialists, by N. Oksanov.

Aid for the agitator: On language of the agitator, by K. Bylinsky.

No. 14, May, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: Fulfillment of first postwar five-year plan for industry, by L. Gatovsky; M. I. Kalinin—distinguished figure of the Soviet state, fiery propagandist and agitator, by V. Petrosyan.

From agitation experience: For great construction projects of communism—discussion by agitator A. N. Ivanov.

On agricultural themes: Green conveyor [crop system providing greed fodder for cattle the year 'round] for every collective farm, by F. Velikanov.

Answers to agitators' questions: Taiwan—integral part of China, by B. Alexandrov.

No. 15, May, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: Wide competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of production plan, by V. Goncharov; mighty advance of socialist agriculture during postwar Stalin five-year plan, by S. Demidov; great fighter for peace and democracy (on 15th anniversary of A. M. Gorky's death), by V. Borshchukov.

On international themes: For a peace pact! by A. Korzin.

Aid for the agitator: Subjects, plans and literature for discussions in June, 1951—let us fulfill plan for first half of '51 ahead of schedule; to attain output of high-quality and inexpensive products is duty of workers of Moscow industry; to improve quality of work and economize building materials is important task of builders; to prepare well for and pass examinations successfully is duty of university and technical school students; let us organize model cultivation of crops; let us carry out hay harvesting on time and store more feed for collective and state farm livestock; struggle of peoples of world against American-British military aggression; heroic struggle of Korean people for freedom and independence.

No. 16, June, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: Constant growth in prosperity of Soviet people, by N. Maslova; world-historic victory of Soviet people in great patriotic war, by I. Verkhovtsev.

Great construction projects of communism: Volga-Don canal, by A. Markin.

On agricultural themes: Carry out hay mowing and ensiling feed in exemplary manner, by P. Rudenkov.

On international themes: Year of heroic struggle by Korean people against American invaders, by P. Krainov.

No. 17, June, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: Militant program of triumphant movement forward (on 20th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's speech at conference of business managers), by M. Rossovsky; carry on cultivation of crops and storing of feed in organized way, by V. Karpov; USSR air force day, by A. Ordin.

From agitation experience: On growth in labor productivity during postwar five-year plan (written discussions by agitator T. A. Bykova).

Answers to agitators' questions: On the parliamentary struggle in France, by Yu. Kozlovsky.

No. 18, June, 1951

Material for reports and discussions: Technological progress during years of postwar Stalin five-year plan, by V. Chernyshev; all-Soviet physical culture day, by B. Kotelnikov.

Experience of leading workers: More milk per cow, by I. Seleznyova.

On international themes: 30 years of Mongolian people's revolution, by F. Tsaplin.

Aid for the agitator: Subjects, plans and literature for discussions in July, 1951—let us develop socialist competition widely for pre-schedule fulfillment of '51 plan; struggle for system of economies is most important task of working people; fully utilize machinery for construction projects; more boldly introduce experience of innovators; let us complete harvesting on time and without loss, let us carry out state deliveries ahead of schedule; full utilization of equipment in harvesting is important task of MTS; USSR air force day—national holiday; USSR navy day—national holiday; to observe all-Soviet railwaymen's day with new production successes is patriotic duty of Soviet railwaymen; fully utilize summer season for development of mass physical culture and sports; struggle of peoples of world for peace.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

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Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
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MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
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Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
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Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
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Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

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†† Combinations ый and ий = y.

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